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FORMERLY

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(Original Official Organ U. S. Vet. Med. Assn.)

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**OUR PROCEEDINGS NUMBER**

In this number will be found the proceedings of the sixty-first annual convention of the A. V. M. A., recently held in Des Moines. All business transacted at the several general sessions, including the reports of the officers, standing and special committees, will be found in this number of the JOURNAL. This plan of publishing all the proceedings in one regular issue of the JOURNAL was suggested by the Executive Board as being more desirable than the custom of recent years, of publishing the proceedings in installments.

Several years ago, this same plan was followed, but the proceedings number was published as an extra issue of the JOURNAL, appearing either on December 15 or January 15, following the meeting. It was found, however, that this was in violation of the postal regulations in connection with second-class permits, and the publication of extra numbers had to be discontinued.

We believe we are safe in saying that this year marks the earliest appearance of the proceedings of any meeting that has been held. The publication of this full report of the meeting, in a regular monthly issue, naturally has encroached upon the space which is usually given over to papers, and for that reason we

are thrown back just one month in our schedule for the publication of the papers, with the discussions, which were presented at Des Moines. There were upwards of forty of these, and it is quite likely that it will be at least six months before all of them will have been published.

### A FEW REFLECTIONS

A letter from ex-President Stange, received a short time after the Des Moines meeting, and one that was very evidently written by our former chief executive while he was in a reflective mood, contains several very pertinent observations that are worthy of further comment. Dr. Stange wrote:

"The fine attendance at the section meetings and the literary program of the general session, as compared with the comparatively slight interest of many of the members in the strictly business sessions, prompts me to suggest that much of our business could be transacted by committees and more of our general sessions given over to literary programs, and thereby stimulate greater interest in our American Veterinary Medical Association meetings on the part of the membership in general."

We are well aware of the condition of which Dr. Stange speaks, but, in connection with it, we should not lose sight of the fact that a certain element in the Association has been clamoring for more voice in the transaction of the Association's business. These members have even gone so far as to charge the Executive Board with the usurpation of power in their efforts to transact the necessary business of the Association, and thereby conserve time for the large body of members.

We, therefore, face the rather difficult situation of satisfying two groups of members having widely divergent opinions. One group gives evidence of wanting to go to our annual meetings and spend most, if not all, of the time listening to the presentation and discussion of papers on subjects in which they, as veterinarians, are vitally interested, this same group being perfectly willing to have the major portion of the routine business of the Association transacted by a small administrative body, such as we now have in the Executive Board.

On the other hand, we have members who feel that they do not have sufficient voice in the transaction of the Association's business, and are apparently unwilling to entrust such business to a small committee, and thereby conserve the time of the great majority of the members at our conventions, for the

reading and discussion of scientific papers. Dr. Stange goes on to say:

"The persistency with which the members stayed with the meetings, in spite of a couple of warm days, is sufficient evidence that a large percentage of our veterinarians are looking for new ideas and developments, and are, as we have always claimed, progressive and up-to-date in matters pertaining to their profession."

Dr. Stange is evidently of the opinion that the group which we have described as being desirous of hearing and discussing scientific problems, rather than routine business and bickerings over parliamentary procedure, is in the majority, with which opinion we concur. However, it does not take a great deal of fire to keep a pot boiling, and this is especially true if someone suggests, thoughtlessly or otherwise, that personal rights are being infringed upon, under the present system. Dr. Stange makes an observation on one other very important point, namely, the place for holding our meetings. He says:

"The commendation of many people outside of the veterinary profession, on our 61st annual meeting at Des Moines, indicates that the meetings should go more frequently to those areas in which agriculture is of paramount importance. The 61st annual meeting brought to the attention of many agricultural leaders, throughout the Central West, the growth and development along veterinary lines in a more forceful way than could have been accomplished in any other way."

In this connection, we are face to face with the solution of another difficult problem. There are those members who are very decidedly of the opinion that our meetings should not be held in extreme parts of the country, but should be held in centrally located cities. These members even go so far as to say that it would be very desirable for the Association to select a centrally located city and to hold all the meetings there. In this connection, Chicago is usually thought of, and the success of the annual meetings of the United States Live Stock Sanitary Association is invariably pointed to as an example of the soundness of this plan. Naturally, the adoption of such a suggestion would not meet with the approval of those members who are located in the extreme East, West, North, and South. These members rightfully feel that they are entitled to a meeting once in a while, and it was, more than anything else, in furtherance of this idea that the members at Des Moines voted to go to Portland in 1925. There is only one point that should ever be considered when we arrive at the time for deciding this question, and that is: What will be for the best interests of the Association and the American veterinary profession as a whole?

### ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

We take this occasion to thank three of our members for responding to the appeal made in the September issue for files of the JOURNAL for 1922-1923. Dr. H. C. Ayer, of Decatur, Ala.; Dr. Hugh L. Fry, of Jackson, Miss.; and Major J. R. Shand, of Fort Sill, Okla., have jointly contributed sufficient numbers for us to send the volumes wanted by the Books for Europe Committee of the American Library Association for the University of Leipzig.

Our thanks are also due Dr. Joseph Patt, of Mobile, Ala., for sending us about 250 back numbers of several veterinary journals. Included in the number was an almost complete file of the *Journal of Comparative Medicine and Veterinary Archives*, from 1895 to May, 1903, which was the last number issued; a file of the *American Veterinary Review*, from 1905 down to September, 1915, when it became the JOURNAL of the A. V. M. A.; and a fairly complete file of the JOURNAL from 1915 to 1923.

We were particularly pleased to receive the file of the *Journal of Comparative Medicine and Veterinary Archives*, for the reason that the Association did not possess a file of this periodical, which played such a conspicuous part in veterinary journalism a quarter of a century ago.

### FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE IN TEXAS

At just about the time our live stock sanitary authorities were congratulating themselves upon the successful outcome of their efforts in California, foot-and-mouth disease made its appearance near Houston, Texas. On another page in this number will be found an authoritative report of this new outbreak, written by Dr. John R. Mohler. It is believed that the Texas outbreak had no connection with the California disease, and we might comment upon the conjectures which have been made as to the source of this new infection.

One report had it that the disease had been introduced surreptitiously. Bulbs from Japan have been suggested as the source; likewise packing materials used in bringing in bootleg whiskey from Mexico. Aeroplanes have been mentioned as carriers, and the latest report to receive attention is that the disease had been introduced with a shipment of Brahma cattle, originating in India, that had previously been refused admittance at the port of New Orleans. It is interesting to observe

that the Texas outbreak had its origin among cattle, in that way differing from the California outbreak and the 1914 outbreak, both of which were first observed among hogs.

One regrettable incident has occurred in connection with the appearance of foot-and-mouth disease in Texas. A report has gained nation-wide circulation to the effect that anthrax had made its appearance in the quarantined territory. Although there has been considerable anthrax in other parts of the South during the year, there has been none of this dreaded plague to complicate the foot-and-mouth disease situation in Texas.

### STUDENT ENROLLMENT FOR 1924-1925

Figures which have been obtained through the aid of Dr. L. W. Goss, chairman of the Committee on Intelligence and Education, and the deans of the various veterinary colleges, in the United States and Canada, would indicate a slightly larger enrollment of freshmen (about 14), this year, as compared with 1923-1924, but at the same time a decrease of 40 in the total veterinary student enrollment.

The figures available would suggest that quite a number of students have discontinued their veterinary studies. For instance, there were 155 freshmen listed last year, but the total of the sophomore enrollment this year is only 127. Last year there were 161 sophomores enrolled, whereas the number of juniors this year has dropped to 149. Last year there were 144 juniors, while the total of the students listed as seniors this year is 145, a gain of one.

There were approximately 631 veterinary students enrolled last year in the 14 veterinary colleges recognized at that time. This year, with one less college (the Indiana Veterinary College closed May 20, 1924), the total enrollment is 591. The changes, either increases or decreases, are small, except in the case of the University of Pennsylvania, where the total number of students is 55 as against 41 last year, this growth being brought about largely by the very encouraging increase shown in the freshman class, 25 first-year men being enrolled, as against 14 in the same institution last year. Alabama, Georgia, Kansas, Michigan, Montreal, Ontario and Washington all show increases in the size of their freshman classes as compared with last year.

The following table shows the distribution of students by classes in the various institutions.

	Fresh.	Soph.	Jun.	Sen.	Spec.	Total	1923-4	Change
Alabama P. I.	6	3	6	6	1	22	17	+ 5
Colorado Agr. Coll.	6	5	14	11	.	36	48	-12
Cornell Univ.	19	26	21	10	.	76	83	- 7
Georgia St. Coll.	7	2	7	7	.	23	22	+ 1
Indiana Vet. Coll.	Closed						28	-28
Iowa State Coll.	27	27	17	17	.	88	90	- 2
Kansas St. Agr. Coll.	20	8	11	16	.	55	54	+ 1
Michigan Agr. Coll.	11	7	10	10	.	38	36	+ 3
Montreal, Univ. de	5	3	6	5	.	19	23	- 4
Ohio State Univ.	7	8	20	29	.	64	69	- 5
Ontario Vet. Coll.	23	16	14	15	.	68	72	- 4
Penn., Univ. of	25	10	10	10	.	55	41	+14
Texas A. & M. Coll.	3	6	5	6	.	20	22	- 2
Washington St. Coll.	10	6	8	3	.	27	26	+ 1
	169	127	149	145	1	591	631	-40

### APPLICATIONS FOR MEMBERSHIP

(See October JOURNAL)

#### FIRST LISTING

- Cox, O. F. D. V. M. Colorado State Agricultural College, 1921 Persia, Iowa  
 Vouchers: E. A. Rolston and W. F. Guard.
- Griffiths, Robert D. V. M. St. Joseph Veterinary College, 1918 Viborg, So. Dak.  
 Vouchers: C. C. Lipp and Gilbert S. Weaver.
- Kern, Clyde L. 1050 Marietta St., Atlanta, Ga.  
 D. V. M. Cornell University, 1924  
 Vouchers: C. E. Hayden, E. Sunderville and J. I. Handley
- King, Chester Anderson Box 5, Cawker City, Kans.  
 D. V. M. Kansas State Agricultural College, 1921  
 Vouchers: C. G. Libby and R. R. Dykstra.
- Kornetzky, Herman Charles 5822 Indiana Ave., Chicago, Ill.  
 D. V. M. Indiana Veterinary College, 1921  
 Vouchers: A. A. Swain and H. B. Raffensperger.
- Wallen, Carl J. 1142 Melrose St., Glendale, Calif.  
 D. V. M. Ohio State University, 1923  
 Vouchers: David S. White and Lawrence F. Vaughn.
- Williams, R. M. c/o B. A. I., National Stock Yards, Ill.  
 D. V. M. Kansas State Agricultural College, 1924  
 Vouchers: G. H. Bruns and J. S. Jenison

### APPLICATIONS PENDING

#### SECOND LISTING

- Bryson, Garland A., 1525 Pierre Ave., Shreveport, La.
- Dockstader, W. L., St. Ansgar, Iowa.
- Donnelly, J. Fergus, Campbellton, N. B.
- Heagle, Clyde J., Seymour, Wis.
- Johnson, W. T., Western Washington Exp. Station, Puyallup, Wash.
- Killian, Fintan P., 6763 Chamberlain Ave., St. Louis, Mo.
- Mattson, W. H., Chester Heights, Pa.

### COMING VETERINARY MEETINGS

- New York City, Veterinary Medical Association of. Academy of Medicine, 17 W. 43rd St., New York, N. Y. Nov. 5, 1914.  
 Dr. C. G. Rohrer, Secretary, 40 W. 61st St., New York, N. Y.

- Southeastern States Veterinary Medical Association. Murphy Hotel, Richmond, Va. November 10-11, 1924. Dr. Jno. I. Handley, Sec.-Treas., P. O. Box 1533, Atlanta, Ga.
- Dixie Veterinary Medical Association. Memphis, Tenn., November 12-13, 1924. Dr. C. C. Brown, Sec., 1157 Union Stock Yards, Memphis, Tenn.
- Southwestern Michigan Veterinary Medical Association. Kalamazoo, Mich. Nov. 13, 1924. Dr. George McCollister, Sec., 1937 Portage St., Kalamazoo, Mich.
- Massachusetts Veterinary Association. American House, Boston, Mass. Nov. 19, 1924. H. W. Jakeman, Secretary, 44 Bromfield St., Boston, Mass.
- Central Michigan Veterinary Medical Association. Jackson, Mich. Nov. 20, 1924. Dr. W. N. Armstrong, Sec., Concord, Mich.
- Illinois State Veterinary Medical Association. Lexington Hotel, Chicago, Ill. Dec. 2-3, 1924. Dr. L. A. Merillat, Secretary, 1827 So. Wabash Ave., Chicago, Ill.
- United States Live Stock Sanitary Association. La Salle Hotel, Chicago, Ill. Dec. 3-4-5, 1924. Dr. O. E. Dyson, Secretary, 923 Live Stock Exchange Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.
- Nebraska State Veterinary Medical Association. Lincoln Hotel, Lincoln, Nebr. December 9-10, 1924. Dr. F. R. Woodring, Sec.-Treas., Lincoln, Nebr.
- California State Veterinary Medical Association. Pasadena, Calif. Dec. 29-30-31, 1924. Dr. J. P. Bushong, Secretary, 414 North Larchmont Blvd., Los Angeles, Calif.
- Virginia State Veterinary Medical Association. Richmond, Va. Jan. 8-9, 1925. Dr. H. T. Farmer, Secretary, Richmond, Va.
- Mississippi State Veterinary Medical Association. Greenville, Miss. Jan. 19-20, 1925. Dr. C. G. Stalworth, Secretary, Drew, Miss.
- Iowa Veterinary Association. Savery Hotel, Des Moines, Iowa, and Iowa State College, Ames, Iowa. January 20-21-22-23, 1925. Dr. E. R. Steel, Secretary, Grundy Center, Iowa.
- South Dakota Veterinary Medical Association. Sioux Falls, S. D. January 28-29, 1925. Dr. C. C. Lipp, Sec.-Treas., Brookings, S. D.

## ANOTHER OUTBREAK OF FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE

*By JOHN R. MOHLER, Washington, D. C.*

*Chief, U. S. Bureau of Animal Industry,*

Just at the time that foot-and-mouth disease had been virtually eradicated in California, the infection made its appearance in Texas, an outbreak being officially confirmed on September 27 in a herd of 400 cattle about 15 miles south of Houston. Telegraphic reports received at Washington on September 26, however, so clearly indicated the disease that an order quarantining Harris and Galveston counties and those portions of Fort Bend and Brazoria counties east of the Brazos River was issued immediately that day and active control measures begun. Bureau inspectors in charge and live stock sanitary officials in the southern and southwestern states were advised by wire regarding this outbreak.

So far it has not been ascertained definitely how the infection gained entrance into Texas, but no connection has been established between this outbreak and the one in California.

A Bureau force of 45 experienced men, many of whom had taken part in the California campaign, was quickly assembled at Houston under the supervision of Dr. Marion Imes. Mr. J. E. Boog-Scott, chairman of the Texas Livestock Sanitary Commission and Dr. Leon Cloud, state veterinarian, were early on the ground directing a large state force which was pressed into service without any delay.

Up to the close of October 4 infection had been found in only three additional herds in close proximity to each other and to the first infected herd. As in the California outbreak, special efforts were made to hasten the slaughter and burial of diseased animals. A steam shovel was transported to the scene of operations by special train and the four diseased herds, containing approximately 2600 cattle, were all disposed of at the close of October 5. Since October 4 there has been no extension of the territory involved, new infection being confined to two small herds in the immediate vicinity of the pastures previously found infected. These herds contained only 20 cattle.

The infected area is a sort of a pocket formed by water boundaries on all sides except the west. The pastures in which diseased

animals were found are surrounded more or less by open range or pastures, which, with a few exceptions, are poorly fenced. Estrays had been turned from infected pastures on the open range not many days before the disease was diagnosed and range cattle had come in contact with the infected animals. Consequently, after thorough investigation and conference with Mr. Boog-Scott and other State officials and prominent cattle men, it was decided to consider the entire pocket as open range and as soon as the infected herds had been buried, all the cattle in this area, except dairy and other herds in properly fenced inclosures, were gathered, slaughtered and buried. This round-up was practically completed on October 12. About 7000 cattle, including the infected herds, have been disposed of. The opening of the pocket and all bridges and crossings are being guarded and extraordinary precautions taken to confine the infection to the present area.

Ellington Aviation Field, near Houston, which was bordered on two sides by infected pastures, was closed by the War Department at the suggestion of Secretary Wallace. Cooperation on the part of local and state officials, the public and the live stock interests, has been excellent.

At the request of Governor Pat M. Neff the Bureau took entire control of eradication work in Texas, Dr. Imes assuming charge of the combined state and Federal forces on October 1. As Governor Neff, in taking this action, followed the precedent established by the California authorities last spring, when they requested that entire control of foot-and-mouth disease eradication in that state be placed under the direct supervision of an officer of the United States Bureau of Animal Industry, it seems not amiss at this time to make the following statement concerning the reasons that prompted California to request unified command of the state and federal forces:

California was very fortunate in having a well organized Division of Animal Industry, which, under the leadership of its Chief, Dr. J. P. Iverson, was able to place a large number of trained veterinary inspectors in the field immediately following verification of the diagnosis of foot-and-mouth disease.

Director G. H. Hecke, of the California Department of Agriculture, early realizing the seriousness of the situation and recognizing the effectiveness of unified control, requested Governor Friend Wm. Richardson to wire Secretary of Agriculture Wallace requesting the U. S. Department of Agriculture to take full

command of the fight, thus placing the forces of the California Department of Agriculture under the direct supervision of Dr. U. G. Houck, of the U. S. Bureau of Animal Industry, who was placed in charge following this request.

Up to the time that the Bureau assumed entire charge, cooperation between federal and state forces in California was all that could be expected but Director Hecke was of the opinion that maximum coordination of efforts within the state could be secured under one command and that this command would give live stock sanitary officials of other states greater confidence in the work and thereby facilitate negotiations with respect to modification of conflicting and, in some instances, unnecessary and unreasonable quarantines against agricultural products from California.

Director Hecke was also of the opinion that in the invasion of California by such a dangerous foreign epizootic as foot-and-mouth disease, not only was the live stock industry of California menaced but that of the nation as well, and the fight to exterminate it was as much, if not more, a national than a state problem.

While a number of states have issued quarantine orders prohibiting the entry of certain products from Texas, such quarantine orders have not been nearly so drastic as some of those promulgated during the California outbreak. From information received from various state officials, this is evidently due to the accepted effectiveness of unified control.

### UNITED STATES CIVIL SERVICE EXAMINATION

The United States Civil Service Commission announces the following open competitive examination:

#### (JUNIOR VETERINARIAN)

An examination for junior veterinarian will be held throughout the country on November 5. It is to fill vacancies in the Bureau of Animal Industry, Department of Agriculture, for duty in the field, at an entrance salary of \$1860 a year. Advancement in pay may be made without change in assignment up to \$2400 a year.

Applicants must have been graduated from a veterinary college of recognized standing, or be senior students in such an institution, and furnish proof of graduation within six months from the date of the examination.

Competitors will be rated on veterinary anatomy and physiology, veterinary pathology and meat inspection, theory and practice of veterinary medicine, and education, training, and experience.

Full information and application blanks may be obtained from the United States Civil Service Commission, Washington, D. C., or the secretary of the board of U. S. civil service examiners at the post office or customhouse in any city.

## AN OUTBREAK OF GOOSE SEPTICEMIA WITH NOTES ON THE COMMERCIAL FATTENING OF GEESE

By F. R. BEAUDETTE, *New Brunswick, N. J.*

*New Jersey Agricultural Experiment Station*

While investigating an outbreak of goose septicemia, the writer had occasion to visit one of the largest commercial goose-fattening plants located in northern New Jersey. It was thought that perhaps the notes taken might be of some interest to others, hence this contribution.

The outbreak first came to the author's attention when seven dead geese were presented for examination. At this time it was learned that the outbreak had been in progress for three weeks or more, and several losses had been sustained. The disease was apparently spreading quite rapidly from the initial building in which losses were noticed. The history developed that the duration of illness was very short, in some cases less than two hours. The owner was unable to give a full account of the symptoms.

### POSTMORTEM

The seven geese presented for autopsy were in very good condition. An examination of the skin showed it to be slightly discolored. There was evidence of diarrhea in most cases, and all of the geese showed an accumulation of a thick mucous material in the mouth.

On removing the skin from the ventral surface of the body and neck, the muscles were observed to be very dark in color. Small hemorrhages were seen in the fat covering the body. The trachea was highly inflamed, as well as the esophagus. The larynx showed a few hemorrhages, and in some cases a catarrhal material had accumulated, which was sometimes tinged with blood.

The thoracic wall showed many hemorrhages, and the pericardial sac was partly filled with a clear, straw-colored fluid. The epicardium was covered with petechial and ecchymotic hemorrhages, which perhaps were most numerous along the course of the coronary vessels and on the left heart. The endocardium likewise showed many hemorrhages, especially over the

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muscular ridges, and again these were most numerous in the left ventricle.

The lungs were congested, though in a few cases an edema could be detected. There was no evidence of pneumonia, nor would this be expected on account of the short duration of illness.

The liver, as well as the spleen, was congested, though no necrobiosis was observed. This latter condition is a very common finding in fowl cholera, as well as in goose septicemia.

The esophagus, as previously stated, was highly congested. The dilated portion of the organ, corresponding to the crop of the common fowl, contained a few grains of corn. The mucosa of the proventriculus showed a coating of catarrhal material. No hemorrhages were seen beneath the lining of the gizzard. In all cases the intestines contained a thick, creamy, catarrhal exudate, and hemorrhages were usually present, particularly on the duodenal mucosa. The large intestines also were hemorrhagic.

The kidneys were somewhat enlarged, due to congestion, and there was evidence of an increased secretion of urates.

Blood smears stained with methylene blue showed the presence of myriads of bipolar-staining organisms. The heart blood, as well as material from the liver, yielded a pure culture of *Pasteurella avium*.

#### THE PLANT

The gravity of the outbreak, together with the author's lack of knowledge regarding the industry, seemed to warrant a visit to the plant and, accordingly, this was made on November 12. The plant was found to be the largest in a district where this industry is carried on by twelve or fifteen establishments. This particular plant was the first to be started, and had its origin in 1907, when about 150 geese were fattened for the market. The plant had been gradually enlarged until the present time, and last year the owner stated that over 18,000 geese were fattened on his plant, while the district as a whole had marketed over 100,000. Trucks were used to take the live geese to the New York market.

The fattening season begins about the first of October and continues through the winter until the middle of February, or even later, if the weather remains cold. It is obviously a seasonal enterprise, and during the remainder of the year the owner of such a plant is engaged in truck farming, which makes possible

the use of the manure accumulated during the previous winter.

The geese were purchased mainly in Illinois and Missouri, and usually shipped from some point in Illinois in carload lots. From four days to a week were required to make the delivery to the plant, and during this time the geese were undoubtedly exposed in severe weather. However, the owner stated that relatively few losses were sustained in transit. Each car contained from 1500 to 1800 geese, which, arriving at the farm, were placed in pens without shelter and allowed to rest for about a week. During this time they were not forced, as practice has shown that they would eat but little.

Following the rest period, the geese were placed in batteries and fed for three or four weeks, which usually nets a two- or three-pound gain per goose. The batteries were constructed of wooden slats, sufficiently separated so as to permit feeding from the troughs along the sides of the battery. The floors of the batteries were likewise constructed of wooden slats, separated so that manure could run through and collect on the ground beneath. The batteries were not cleaned during the season, unless disease broke out.

The batteries were housed in seven buildings, holding 11, 28, 12, 14, 27, 30, and 47 batteries respectively. The houses were of ordinary construction, with a series of small windows on either side and quite a large door at each end. One small building was merely an open front shed with no windows in the rear. Most of the houses were located on poorly drained ground, and the dirt floors beneath the batteries were covered with manure and water in some houses, to the extent of eight or ten inches. In the larger houses, the batteries were arranged on either side with their ends against the wall. The windows in all cases were opposite the space between the batteries and about a foot above the top level of the latter. The batteries were separated by a small space in which a trough was interposed, which extended the full length of the battery. This arrangement permitted geese in a battery to partake of food from the trough on either side. Such an arrangement made possible the spread of infection from one battery to the other batteries on that side of the house.

Each battery was fourteen feet long, three feet wide, of sufficient height to permit the geese to stand, and divided into halves, each holding 20 geese. The batteries were supported by legs, raising them about a foot and a half from the ground. When the battery was filled there was just sufficient room for the

geese to stand and move around but little, which seemed to be desirable for rapid gains.

The feed consisted of cooked corn and water. This apparently restricted diet seemed to cause no nutritional disturbances during the course of feeding. For cooking the corn, six large kettles were used. Three bags of corn and sufficient water was placed in each kettle and cooked until the grains were softened. The cooked corn and a quantity of water were kept in the feeding troughs constantly, so that the geese could eat at will. The cooking process was done in order to make the corn more easily digested.

The sanitation of the plant was indeed very poor. The accumulation of water spilled by both the geese and laborers made the houses very sloppy. The owner stated that during the colder months this material froze solid and was then less troublesome.

#### HISTORY

The first car-lot for the season arrived October 4, and the geese were allowed the run of a yard for five days preceding battery feeding, with no losses in this lot. The second car arrived on October 6, and after being allowed the run of the lot for seven days, the geese were placed in the batteries, with no resulting loss. The first losses were noticed in the car-lot that arrived on October 10, and so far as could be learned, there had been no loss in transit. This car-lot was given the usual seven-day run of the yard, but on the day preceding their being placed in the batteries, the geese were exposed to a cold rain, and the next day one goose died in the yard. On the first morning after being placed in the batteries, all the geese appeared to be well at seven o'clock, but at nine o'clock twenty dead geese were found. The following day thirty more died, and twelve the third day. It might be stated that the third car-lot was divided, and part of the geese were placed in one house and the remainder in a second house. At first the losses were confined to the house which was by far the less sanitary. The fourth car of geese arrived on October 24, and after being allowed the runs for seven days, were placed in batteries. No losses were sustained in the yard, but after being placed in the house, at least sixty died, the infection apparently having been contracted from infected geese. During the week beginning November 5, three other carloads were received, which were held in the yards for the usual seven days preceding battery feeding, but only a few geese died from these lots after being placed in the batteries.

The outbreak could partly be traced from one battery to adjoining batteries on the same side of the house. Later, however, the disease spread to batteries on the other side of the same house, and finally the outbreak made its appearance in a second house containing the forty-seven batteries, which included part of the third car-lot as well as geese from other car-lots. This house was the newest addition to the plant, and was by far the most sanitary.

At the time the visit was made, several sick geese were observed in various batteries in the two houses. The affected geese were usually unable to stand, though they made attempts to do so and fluttered considerably. About thirty sick geese had been isolated that day, and these showed diarrhea, lack of appetite and weakness.

It is possible only to conjecture as to the source of infection. Apparently the disease was not present in the flock or flocks of geese prior to shipping. Had this been the case, some losses would have occurred in transit, or while the geese were being held in the yard. Furthermore, the outbreak started only in part of the third car-lot, which, it will be remembered, was exposed to a cold rain just prior to being placed in the fattening batteries. This exposure might have lowered the vitality of the geese so as to render them susceptible when exposed to the infection. It might be possible that the infection was present in the house where the outbreak first appeared, and the geese contracted the disease only because of lowered vitality. Finally, however, the virulence of the organism might have become increased through passage from one goose to another, so that it was capable of producing the disease in an individual which had not become devitalized by exposure.

#### CONTROL

The writer was almost at a loss as to what should be recommended. The whole plant presented what appeared to be an impossible situation, although certain changes seemed very necessary. It was therefore recommended that all batteries be removed from the two houses in which losses had occurred. The owner was instructed to clean the houses thoroughly and disinfect them. It was thought advisable to remove the geese from the batteries, and at the same time isolate all visibly affected ones. The batteries themselves were to be cleaned and disinfected. In refilling these houses with batteries, the best arrangement

seemed to be that of separating them at such a distance as to make it impossible for infection to spread from one battery to another. By such separation it would be impossible for the geese in one battery to partake of food in a trough to which geese in the adjoining battery had access.

#### RESULTS

A second visit was made to this plant on February 1. It was learned that the owner had carried out most of the suggestions made on the previous visit. He had cleaned the houses and batteries, and had installed tile drains in the first house where the outbreak occurred, but had not in the second house to be infected, as it was on fairly well drained soil and the installation of drains seemed unnecessary to him. In replacing the batteries no separation was carried out, and the batteries of geese had access to each others' feeding troughs. However, according to the owner's statement, the losses dropped immediately, and after a short time the disease had entirely disappeared. The plant in general, however, was as insanitary as before, except that the house in which the outbreak first appeared was better drained. It was evident that the general methods used were not to be changed, and it might be safe to predict that an outbreak might be expected every season. The practice of keeping geese in the yard for a week without shelter is, no doubt, a good procedure, providing weather conditions are not severe. However, this practice, if continued, is sure to predispose the geese to infection, and a new outbreak might be expected every season.

Although the season had by no means closed when the second visit was made, already about 25,000 geese had been fattened.

#### PRIZES AT MICHIGAN AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE

The first annual award of the Veterinary Faculty Prize Fund, at the Michigan Agricultural College, for the freshman doing the best work during his first year in college, was made at the convocation, October 1, 1924. The award, amounting to twenty-five dollars, went to Mr. Claude Reading.

At the annual meeting of the Michigan State Veterinary Medical Association, held in June, at M. A. C., the week following commencement, it was voted to award annually a prize of twenty-five dollars to the senior veterinary student having the best record. The award is to be made each year by the Veterinary Faculty.

## MEDICINES USEFUL IN SHEEP PRACTICE<sup>1</sup>

E. T. BAKER, *Moscow, Idaho*

For some years the writer has made it a practice to divide his sheep problems into five classes:

1. Non-contagious diseases, such as digestive disorders, pulmonary ailments, and obstetrics.

2. Infectious, such as the everyday diseases which may confront us, as hemorrhagic septicemia, anthrax, so-called black-leg, infectious pneumonia, tetanus, rabies, lip-and-leg ulceration, foot-and-mouth disease, and others of this class.

3. Parasites, divided into external and internal.

4. Poisons, either of mineral or vegetable origin.

5. Miscellaneous, embracing everything met with by the practitioner, sanitarian, experiment worker and veterinarian who raises sheep.

The first question asked by the anxious client who has lost one or more sheep is: "Is it ketchin'?" He is not interested in the pathology of the malady, and the veterinarian, in order to make any impression on the client, must be prepared to give his diagnosis first of all. This brings out these practical questions:

Do you know the first principles of sheep-raising? Have you a workable knowledge of the common breeds? Can you discuss sheep questions with an intelligent breeder, or do you have to admit that you do not know anything about sheep in general? If this is your answer, do you think your client will have much faith in your medication of his sick stock?

After having been called in consultation by a good many veterinarians, the writer confesses that some of these college graduates must have been absent from their classes when the question of sheep and their diseases was being discussed.

As veterinarians you are familiar with the action and dosage of drugs and biologics. Therefore, why waste time in giving a long-winded paper on medicines? In closing, let me ask you these questions:

How would you restrain a sheep to administer a drench, either with a bottle or syringe?

Where would you administer a hypodermic?

<sup>1</sup>Presented at the sixty-first annual meeting of the American Veterinary Medical Association, Des Moines, Iowa, August 19-22, 1924.

In comparison with a horse or cow, what is the dosage given a sheep?

What is a good, common, cheap sheep-lick?

Can you prepare, off-hand, the lime-and-sulphur dip?

In what strength would you use sheep dips?

How long does it take a purgative to act on a sheep?

In case you are stumped and want to get a laboratory diagnosis, what parts of the deceased would you send in, and how would you prepare them for shipment?

How long is the period of gestation in a ewe, and how should she be fed during that time?

What is the largest breed of sheep, and what are the three different classes into which sheep are divided?

From a practical standpoint, therefore, learn the principal things about sheep; their care and common ailments; what to look for in sheep diseases; and when you once get these fundamentals clear, the question of what medicine or biologic to use will come as natural as answering, "Ten dollars," when the client asks: "Well, Doc, what do I owe you?"

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### **SOUTHEASTERN STATES VETERINARY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION**

Dr. John I. Handley, secretary of the Southeastern States Veterinary Medical Association, has announced that the regular annual convention will be held at the Murphy Hotel, Richmond, Va., November 10-11, 1924. Among the interesting features of the program may be mentioned: an address by Dr. L. A. Merrillat, of Chicago, president of the A. V. M. A.; Dr. V. A. Moore, of Cornell University, "Some Problems for the Veterinarian;" Dr. John R. Mohler, chief of the Bureau of Animal Industry, "Some Lessons from the Recent Outbreaks of Foot-and-Mouth Disease;" and Dr. R. E. Rebrassier, of Ohio State University, on the program for "Small Animal Practice."

Secretary Handley reports that a great deal of interest has already been shown in this meeting by the veterinarians in the southeastern states, and he takes this opportunity to extend a cordial invitation to all veterinarians to attend the meeting, especially those located in the District of Columbia, Maryland, Pennsylvania, West Virginia and Kentucky. For further information address Dr. John I. Handley, Box 1533, Atlanta, Georgia.

## CLINICAL AND CASE REPORTS

(Practitioners and others are invited to contribute to this department reports of unusual and interesting cases which may be helpful to others in the profession.)

### AN INCUBATION PERIOD OF SIXTEEN MONTHS IN RABIES

By H. W. SCHOENING, *Washington, D. C.*

*Pathological Division, Bureau of Animal Industry*

On January 12, 1923, a white female dog was received at the Bureau Experiment Station, Bethesda, Md., together with three other dogs. These animals were given numbers 522, 520, 521 and 523 respectively. On February 1, 1923, these four dogs were used as control animals in a rabies experiment. Each dog received an injection into the anterior chamber of the left eye of 0.1 cc of a 1 to 2 dilution of the brain of a dog dead of rabies street virus with the following result: Dog 520 developed furious rabies on March 21, 1923, dog 521 developed furious rabies, March 16, 1923, and dog 523 developed dumb rabies, February 19, 1923. The injection of the rabies virus appeared to have no effect on dog 522, although the animal was kept in a single pen until February 1, 1924.

At this time she was transferred to a pen containing two dogs, 576, a male, and 571, a female. These two dogs were received June 13, 1923 and had survived a rabies vaccination experiment. Both of these dogs have been normal at all times and are alive at this date, July 15, 1924. Dog 522 was removed to a single pen in March, 1924, and on April 10 she gave birth to a normal litter of pups, having been impregnated by dog 576.

The animal appeared normal until June 5, 1924, when it was noticed that she had difficulty in swallowing and that the lower jaw was slightly dropped. On June 6 the dog presented a clinical picture of dumb rabies, the lower jaw being completely paralyzed. On June 7 general paralysis had set in and the animal died about noon on this date. Microscopical examination of the hippocampus revealed the presence of numerous Negri bodies of various size, both intra- and extracellular.

Two rabbits inoculated subdurally on June 9, with a portion of the brain of dog 522, died with typical symptoms of rabies on

the fifteenth and twentieth days respectively. Microscopical examination of the brains of these rabbits revealed the presence of numerous Negri bodies.

#### SUMMARY

A dog exposed to rabies street virus on February 1, 1923, developed the disease on June 5, 1924 and died on June 7, an incubation period of sixteen months and five days. During this incubation period the dog was confined at all times under close observation, and exposure to rabies infection other than that received February 1, 1923 can be definitely eliminated.

This case sets forth the long period of time that rabies virus can lie dormant in the animal body. The physiological changes occurring in this animal during pregnancy and parturition, with a possible lowering of vitality, may have been factors in the reactivation of the virus, with the consequent development of the disease.

#### RENAL CALCULUS IN COW

By E. W. WEBER, *Hanford, Cal.*

*Meat Inspector, California State Dept. of Agriculture*

A Holstein cow, about eight years of age, came under my observation in the stock corral while making antemortem inspection in a state abattoir under my supervision. The animal appeared to be normal in every way, with the exception of showing symptoms of what is commonly called "down in the back." When she was unloaded in the corral, she went down, and after some difficulty got up again and stood until she was slaughtered the following morning.

A thorough postmortem was made of the entire viscera. Nothing was found until one kidney was incised, in which was found a kidney stone of rather unusual size. The composition of the stone seems to be of calcium deposits. I believe this to be a rare case, seldom observed. The stone is about two inches long and one-half inch in diameter on one end, and two inches in diameter on the other end. It also has three small condyles on the larger end, and the whole affair looks like a miniature femur.

#### CRIBBER, PERHAPS

"Why did Mabel quit going with that young veterinarian?"

"Just before he proposed to her he opened her mouth to look at her teeth."

## ABSTRACT

TRYPANOSOMIASIS IN CAMELS. ITS DETECTION BY COMPLEMENT FIXATION. H. W. Schoening. Jour. Inf. Dis., xxxiv (1924), 608.

Of fifteen camels imported into this country and held in quarantine by the B. A. I. and subjected to the complement-fixation test for trypanosomiasis, four gave positive results, two indefinite and nine negative reactions. The results of these positive reactions were verified by animal inoculation and the isolation of the specific trypanosome believed to belong to the *Trypanosoma brucei* group. No positive reactions were obtained from the negative animals, tests being made at various intervals over four months.

As a check on the specificity of the test as applied to camel serum the camel serums of fifty-five camels imported from Australia were tested with clear-cut negative reactions in all.

The technique of the test used was the same as that used in the routine diagnosis of dourine. The antigen used was prepared from *Trypanosoma equiperdum*, as it has been determined that fixation for trypanosomiasis is a group reaction.

The author concludes that the discovery of trypanosomiasis in these camels emphasizes the value of the complement-fixation test as a means of guarding against the introduction of trypanosome diseases into a country, and that while the fixation test is a group reaction, it is thought that from the results reported the test should prove of value even in tropical countries where a variety of trypanosomes exist, in assisting in the diagnosis of the condition in man and animals.

The results indicate that the test is applicable as a diagnostic agent in ruminants affected with trypanosome of the *T. brucei* group.

S. S.

## DR. BUCKINGHAM IN ALASKA

Dr D. E. Buckingham, of Washington, D. C., was recently temporarily appointed, under the Biological Survey, to study diseases and parasites of foxes on fur farms in southeastern Alaska. The reports received from Alaska show that he has been well received, and has been able to give help and advice to many engaged in fur farming. There are approximately 500 fur farms in Alaska, and the industry is represented by four fur-farmers' associations.

## **ARMY VETERINARY SERVICE**

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### **EXAMINATION FOR 2ND LIEUTENANT VETERINARY CORPS, REGULAR ARMY**

An examination will be held throughout the United States, beginning December 1, 1924, for the selection of candidates to fill three vacancies now existing in the Veterinary Corps, Regular Army. Appointments are made in the grade of 2nd Lieutenant and, under the provision of a recent change in Army Regulations, successful candidates are immediately appointed as officers of the Regular Army without the period of observation and training previously required. To be eligible to take the examination, a candidate must be, on the date of the examination, a male citizen of the United States, between the ages of 21 and 29½ years; and a graduate of an approved veterinary college legally authorized to confer the degree of Doctor of Veterinary Medicine or its equivalent.

Those who desire to take this examination should immediately obtain application blanks (Form No. 62 A. G. O.) from the commanding officer or surgeon of any military post or station, or from The Adjutant General or The Surgeon General of the Army, Washington, D. C., and, after carefully completing one copy of same, forward it directly to The Adjutant General.

The Government does not pay any portion of the expense of an applicant in connection with his examination, but will designate as the place of his examination the nearest practicable point to his place of residence. Applicants for examination will be notified of the place at which they should report for examination.

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### **DEFENSE DAY A SUCCESS**

On Defense Day the medical profession gave splendid evidence of their support of the National Defense policy.

Officers of the Medical, Dental, and Veterinary sections of the Officers' Reserve Corps, and members of the professions not so enrolled responded to the call in a most gratifying manner, and contributed materially to the success of the Nation's test of its citizens' availability for the protection of the country in emergency.

I desire to express my sincere appreciation of the continued evidence of support which the medical, dental, and veterinary professions are giving to the War Department in the effort to develop adequate medical, dental and veterinary services for the Army.

The obligation for the organization, in peace, of the units of the Medical Department is appropriately placed upon the medical, dental, and veterinary professions of the country. Supervision of this organization, as the military representative of these professions, is one of the outstanding obligations of my office.

Numerically, the Medical Department sections of the Officers' Reserve Corps are inadequate for the War Department plan. Very definite progress has been made in the development of units of the Medical Department, but the organization is far from the perfect machine which the achievements of the medical, dental, and veterinary professions should warrant.

Efficient organization cannot be effected without a Medical Department Reserve of 20,000 medical, 5,000 dental, and 2,000 veterinary officers. Only fifty percent of this enrollment has been attained.

I cannot too strongly urge the necessity for completion of the Medical Program at an early date, and it is my sincere hope that the medical societies will present to their membership, and the officers of the Reserve Corps to their colleagues, the importance of enrollment in the Reserve.

Further, our organization plans are imperfect, and I desire that officers of the Reserve Corps give the War Department the advantage of constructive criticism which will aid the harmonious and efficient development of medical units which will serve the Army efficiently and to the credit of the professions.

M. W. IRELAND,  
*The Surgeon General.*

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### CHANGES RELATIVE TO VETERINARY OFFICERS, REGULAR ARMY

Second Lieutenants Laurence R. Bower and Herbert M. Cox, V. C., recently appointed officers in the Veterinary Corps of the Regular Army, have been detailed to the Army Veterinary School for a course of instruction.

Wm. Taylor Miller declined appointment as 2nd Lieutenant in the Veterinary Corps, Regular Army.

Captain Horace Z. Homer, V. C., resigned from Regular Army, September 4, 1924.

Captain Lloyd C. Ewen, V. C., has been relieved from duty at Fort Ethan Allen, Vermont, and assigned to Fort Reno, Oklahoma, for duty.

The following officers reported for duty at the Army Veterinary School for course of instruction:

Captain Harold E. Egan	Captain F. H. K. Reynolds
Captain Earl F. Long	Captain Louis L. Shook
Captain James A. McCallum	Captain Frank H. Woodruff
Captain Irby R. Pollard	2nd Lieut. Laurence R. Bower
	2nd Lieut. Herbert M. Cox

Captain F. C. Hershberger, V. C., reported at Fort Monroe, Virginia, for duty.

Captain Maximilian Siereveld, Jr., V. C., reported at the Chicago Quarter-master Intermediate Depot for duty.

The following veterinary officers have been promoted from 1st lieutenants to captains:

John H. Kintner	Jacob L. Hartman
Peter T. Carpenter	Arthur D. Martin
Earl F. Long	

Captain Serafin Santa Maria y Ventura, Cuban Army, is taking the regular course of instruction at the Army Veterinary School.

## VETERINARY RESERVE CORPS

### *Additional Reserve Corps Officers*

#### Majors:

Robert Graham	Port Au Prince, Haiti.
Albert T. Kinsley	400 New Centre Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

#### Captains:

Elmer E. Black	Santa Maria, Texas.
Julian Howard	Fort Steilacoom, Washington.
George S. Place	124 N. Main Street, St. Mary's, Ohio.
R. M. Ward	Clayton, Indiana.

#### 1st Lieutenants:

R. E. Butler	Sparta, Wisconsin.
D. W. Kenamer	220 Bell Bldg., Montgomery, Ala.

#### 2nd Lieutenants:

Beaver, R. S.	Harlan, Iowa.
Hughes, M. J.	310 Pennsylvania Ave., Buffalo, N. Y.
Kirsch, P. N.	Box 141, Bosworth, Missouri.

### *Changes in Status*

#### PROMOTIONS

#### Major:

Smith, L. R.	5541 Virginia Ave., Kansas City, Mo.
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#### Captains:

Browne, L. A.	1307 S. State Street, Salt Lake City, Utah.
Cleaver, F. E.	20 East Main Street, Avon, N. Y.
Gladfelter, O. E.	245 E. Princess St., York, Pa.
Kidwell, Wilbur R.	2408 Woodlawn Avenue, Boise, Idaho.
Robertson, Robert J.	1715 W. Van Buren Street, Phoenix, Arizona.
Smith, Jr., George	West Unity, Ohio.

#### First Lieutenants:

Goodrich, Ernest C.	Lawton, Michigan.
Reid, Joseph J.	Box 394, Huntsville, Texas.

### AT THE DOG SHOW

The Greyhound: "Whatcha staring at me for?"

The French Bull: "Pardon me. I was admiring your slender, graceful figure. Do you diet?"

**AMERICAN VETERINARY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION**  
**Proceedings of Sixty-first Annual Meeting, Des Moines,**  
**Iowa. August 19 to 22, 1924.**

**TUESDAY MORNING, August 19, 1924**

The sixty-first annual meeting of the American Veterinary Medical Association, held August 19-22, 1924, in Des Moines, Iowa, was called to order at the Fort Des Moines Hotel, at 10:20 a. m., Tuesday morning, August 19, 1924, by the President, Dr. C. H. Stange, of Ames, Iowa.

**PRESIDENT STANGE:** I now declare the sixty-first annual convention of the American Veterinary Medical Association in session.

We will be favored at the opening of our program by some songs by the Chamber of Commerce Quartette of Des Moines.

. . . Singing by the Chamber of Commerce Quartette. . .

**PRESIDENT STANGE:** Iowa is host this year to the veterinarians of North America. It is very appropriate, therefore, I think, and I deem it a great honor that our first citizen—our own Governor Kendall—will welcome you to Iowa and Des Moines. (Applause)

**GOVERNOR N. E. KENDALL:** Ladies and Gentlemen: I am very glad indeed to come, from duties which overcrowd every moment, to extend the cordial felicitations of this state to the splendid company I see assembled here. I have been informed, since I entered the room, that this is the second time the state of Iowa has had the honor of entertaining this Association, but the honor is increasing in more than a geometrical progression, because thirty years ago, when this Association held its convention in Des Moines, there were twenty-four present, and it was held in a cubby-hole in the Capitol of this state. I congratulate you upon the tremendous advancement that you are making.

We live in a most fortunate age, in a most favorable clime, where everybody of every variety enjoys the benefits of free government impartially. There are some parts of that country which are better than others, and while any man from Iowa is naturally inflicted with an impediment in his speech when he undertakes to portray the superiorities of his commonwealth, I beg to be permitted to say that we have, between these two great rivers here, thirty-five millions of acres of the most responsive, the most productive soil in the world, populated now by two and

one-half millions of the most intelligent, the most progressive, the most patriotic people under the Stars and Stripes. (Applause).

As I stand here this morning, before this audience, if I did not know to the contrary, I should simply believe that it was a cross section of the best that we have in Iowa.

A long time ago a very distinguished citizen of this state formulated a slogan, compounded perhaps half of fact and half of fancy, in which he said that of all that is good Iowa affords the best. We have been trying for a long time to live up to the high level of that definition. Your presence here today, I trust, may enable us to accomplish that desire.

I know of no profession in our history that has made more conspicuous advances in the past third of a century than the practice of veterinary medicine. It is a science that has commended itself by the usefulness that it has displayed, so that it is generally accepted as one of the elements of our organized society that could not, under any circumstances, be dispensed with.

There can be no higher mission than to alleviate the pain suffered by dumb animals. I have a dog out at my house that I carried home in my pocket ten years ago, a little fox terrier, and with increasing years he has grown into increasing conceit, and while there are larger dogs in that community, dogs of higher pedigree and more advanced blood, my dog believes that he has as much right in the free parliament of the public highway as any dog in the whole community. It often results in conflict. Dogs know more than men; they have reached a time when they can afford to throw all their side-arms to one side. Very often it results in my dog coming home badly demoralized and then I have the satisfaction in calling a competent veterinarian, and the sympathy that he exhibits for the dog and for me, the fine consideration that he displays to a person has fixed in my heart the profession that you men exemplify in your daily walk and conversation.

I earnestly hope that this great convention may result in the establishment of even higher standards of practice, in the recognition of even more advanced systems of ethics, in a firmer consecration on the part of every man and woman here to dedicate his life more completely, more devotedly, more profoundly to the cause in which you are enlisted.

I hope you may have a pleasant convention and I wish you a pleasant return to your respective homes.

I bid you good morning. (Applause)

PRESIDENT STANGE: There is one other national organization of veterinarians that is doing a very constructive work, and it is very appropriate that the president of the United States Live Stock Sanitary Association should respond to this address of welcome.

I am glad to introduce Dr. Ferneyhough, State Veterinarian of Virginia. (Applause)

DR. J. G. FERNEYHOUGH: Mr. President, Governor Kendall, Ladies and Gentlemen: To say that it affords me pleasure to be here with you today is putting it mildly. I am from down in old Virginia; your good Governor knows where it is, every big man knows where Virginia is.

I arrived here Sunday afternoon and I went out and looked down that way to see if I could see anything familiar, and I couldn't; I looked in that direction and there was nothing familiar, it all looked strange to me. I looked down that way and saw nothing familiar; finally I looked up that way and I saw "Ford Motor Service" and I said, "I am right at home." I have a Ford car.

It is indeed good to be with you. Yesterday afternoon I strolled up the street to your State House. I have been raised to think that there is nothing like Virginia, but I am going to tell you that I have had the pleasure of visiting a great many states and I always make it my business to visit the capitol. I have never viewed more beautiful grounds than I did yesterday afternoon when I looked at the grounds surrounding your State House. When I saw the immense territory there, the beautiful lawn, I could not help but think that must have meant a sacrifice some time. That wasn't an accident; your state didn't get those grounds through accident. I will bet you somebody fussed about taxes when those grounds were purchased. Gentlemen, I don't know who he is or where he is, but I venture to say that you look upon some man today, when you think of those grounds, and think of him as a wonderful individual when you think that he was the cause of acquiring so much territory around your Capitol.

Too many of our capitols are cramped; they may have good buildings but they are cramped, so I was impressed with the wonderful lawn around there. I was also impressed with your statues there. You have something there that brought me back to old Virginia. I saw it said something about '61 and '65, but that was all right.

My good friend here reminds me of a colored cook who used to cook for us down in Virginia. Sometimes they have their matrimonial troubles. It seemed that Mag wanted to get a divorce and she didn't know exactly how to go about it. She came in one morning and she said, "Mrs. Bessie, I am bound to get a divorce, I am going to get this girl next door to testify; the lawyer says if she will testify that my husband beat me and knocked me about and kicked me, I can get a divorce. Mrs. Ferneyhough said, "But Mag, what does the girl next door know about it?"

"She ain't never seen my husband but she will go and testify. She is a friend of mine."

The next day they went into court and when they came back we asked if she got a divorce.

"Yes, ma'rm."

"How did you get it?"

She said, "That girl is what I call a friend. She never seen my husband but she got up and held her hand up and kissed the Bible and said, 'Before God I saw that nigger beat this girl so that she couldn't speak.' That is what I call a friend."

Now I don't know what sort of trouble he is trying to get me into, but he has me here.

I am always inclined to lean toward the fair sex, but in looking over your grounds there I noticed that magnificent statue of the feminine sex; it was delicate and lovely.

I wish to say to you people that in thinking about what I had to say here I could not help but approach somewhat in the attitude of the darky who said to us one day, "I can't preach but I can talk. There is just as much difference between preaching and talking as there is between plowing and hoeing corn. When you plow corn you get in the row behind old Bill and you follow him along and you turn him around and you say 'Haw,' 'Gee,' 'Get up there Bill,' and you go up and come back, but when you hoe corn you touch here and there, anything you see, and that is the difference."

I have looked into a little of the history of Iowa; I found some things that were very interesting to me. I jotted a few of them down. Among other things I noticed that history tells us that about 1846 Congress was induced to give to Iowa certain sections of unsold land along the Des Moines River. Those were the days of "internal improvements." You know what internal improvements mean—sometimes infernal politics and eternal

trouble. (Laughter) People went wild, and a river improvement company was formed. River navigation increased rapidly, though as usual the project soon drifted into politics, and decided the fate of political parties.

A story is told of two candidates for Congress in 1850, campaigning together, who rushed across a field to greet a farmer. Seeing that he was outrun, one yelled, "Hurrah for river improvement." The other fellow, after reaching the farmer, threw up his hands and said, "Hell! He is nothing but a sacrecrow!"

That must have been very important because it was actually recorded in the history of the state.

Yes, you are very fortunate, if historians record you rightly when they say, "Cannon have never thundered against the gates of this city, nor hostile armies marched, and counter-marched, within her environs." Yet you have had your seat of government here since 1857. Good people, allow me to congratulate you, for surely in this respect you have been blessed. I know whereof I speak since I come from the state of Virginia; my office is in the State Office Building in the capital city of Richmond, which city was burned to the ground and left in ashes as the result of war.

I live on a little farm outside of Richmond. Some time ago, about 1918, we were driving out home and a young lady was with us. She was very much in love with a young doctor who had gone across the water. Some one picked up a paper and was reading, and thinking of her feeling he said, "I see that the girls in France are just simply running away with the doctors. What do you think of that?"

She turned around to me and said, "Cousin James, Sherman was right, war is hell." (Laughter)

Now let me tell you why I was more than glad to come here, upon invitation from Dr. C. H. Stange, our most worthy president, to undertake to respond to the address of welcome. First, it was my privilege to nominate Dr. Stange at the Montreal meeting last August, as I felt at the time he was going to make us a most excellent president. Therefore, it gives me great pleasure to tell you good people of Iowa that Dr. Stange has made a splendid official. We thank you for giving us such a man.

Pardon me for personal reference, but I wish to say to you that the first (and some of the very best) lectures that I heard on veterinary science came from the lips of Dr. E. P. Niles, of this state, and a graduate of Ames. Dr. Niles taught for years at

the Virginia State Agricultural College at Blacksburg, Virginia, from which institution I took the degree of B. S. in Agriculture, before graduating in veterinary medicine. Yes, Dr. E. P. Niles of Ames, Iowa, delivered the first lecture on veterinary medicine and surgery that I ever heard. He was a most capable veterinarian, and I hope to see him while on this trip. He was the first State Veterinarian of Virginia, and it fell to my lot to succeed him, twenty-two years ago. Indeed, I have lived to know that Iowa is a great state, and the address of welcome this morning merely tends to impress the fact upon my mind that you are doing a great work in a big way, and I am glad to be with you so as to see and know you better.

Iowa is a wonderful state, and she is well protected, too, being bordered as she is by other good states. She is not too far east, nor too far west, nor south, nor north; not too hot, not too cold, though with the Mississippi River on the east, with Dr. Wilson, of Missouri, on the south, Dr. Cotton, of Minnesota, on the north, and the Missouri River on the west, she might become too moist were it not for William Jennings Bryan, of Nebraska, who will never allow a border state to be too wet.

Now, good people of Des Moines, Iowa, in giving this body such a warm welcome, allow me to call your attention to the fact (and it is absolutely an established fact) that you welcomed the largest and most progressive, learned and determined association of professional men in this old world when you welcomed the American Veterinary Medical Association assembled here today. I mention the size of our Association because all of you know there is strength in numbers, and the records will substantiate my statement. You should know it, and I do not want you to forget it.

Progressive, because we have gone forward against all odds; wedged our way to the front in peace and war. With our United States Bureau of Animal Industry to take an official position concerning all interstate matters, with our state officials to handle intrastate matters, our colleges to furnish new men to fill the ranks as time calls us one by one, our slogan is "Forward and not backward," and by the results of their research work the colleges are also giving our profession information and inspiration continually.

The commercial firms, with trained veterinarians at work with the biologics, constitute our laboratories, and thus form a link which is most important to our chain of success, and last, but

not least, with the ever-working veterinary practitioner who has borne the burden and heat of the day by personally doing the actual work, night and day, sometimes with, though often without pay, the American Veterinary Medical Association, as you welcomed it here today, represents the broadest, most important, and one of the most charitable organizations ever chartered in this or any other country.

Now, as your guests, we thoroughly appreciate the splendid address of welcome as coming from your hearts to us. Thus we realize that our stay here is to be most enjoyable.

As professional men we are succeeding because we are determined to go to the front not only to protect mankind commercially, by saving his live stock, but we are doing far more than that in our endeavor to prevent the spread of disease from the lower animals to man, and then, forget not the wonderful humane work which the veterinarian does for the dumb animals.

In conclusion, this is what the American Veterinary Medical Association tries to stand for:

Spiritually, we realize that there is a great God above us who has wonderfully blessed us in the past, and we pray that we may so live in the future as to cause Him to continue to bestow His blessings upon us.

Morally, virtue and temperance must be a guiding thought, or we will not maintain the social standing which is all essential to our professional success.

Commercially, honesty must be our standard. In our professional and official dealings and deliberations, let no man or men tempt us to yield to the influence of wealth or official or political standing, against our good judgment of right and wrong.

By trying to carry out the above, in part, at least, we have established a code of ethics, and a moral standard, which might well cause the world to recognize the American Veterinary Medical Association as the greatest body of its kind on earth today.

Now, gentlemen, I never talk on a subject of this kind, in speaking of what we should do, that I do not think that it is our duty to practice our preaching, and I can scarcely think of that without calling to mind a little instance that happened in the Virginia legislature some years ago. I don't know just what has taken place in this country, it seemed to be a little wet as I came through the other day, but there was quite a fight in Virginia, on the prohibition question, a few years ago and some

of the ministers who had been very quiet became very active politicians, and one particular minister who had been fond of his little drink (they call it mint julep down there) was very active. We had a joint session of the House and Senate and decided to hear the prohibitionists ten or fifteen minutes and then hear the other side. This gentleman had the reputation of being a little fond of his drink. In other words, he had the reputation of not exactly practicing what he preached. On the other hand, we had an old doctor from Charlottesville, Virginia, who was as bright as a tack, a good Bible scholar, and usually equal to the occasion.

The minister concluded his talk something like this: "Now, gentlemen, do not take my word. Go back to that book of all books. Think of David. Think of the glorious words in his Psalms. Think of Solomon, when he told you there that strong drink is not for kings," and so forth.

The old doctor got up and said, "Gentlemen of the Senate and House, I have been a member for a long time; I do not propose to have much to say, but since the good brother has reduced this to a question of the Bible, I am going to quote you a little verse that I have read:

"King David and King Solomon  
Lived merry, merry lives,  
With their many, many concubines  
And many, many wives.  
Until old age crept over them,  
With its many, many qualms,  
Then (and not until then) Solomon wrote the  
Proverbs,

And David wrote the Psalms." (Applause.)

PRESIDENT STANGE: The time has arrived where it is necessary, in order to carry out the program, for the president to inflict his address.

. . . President Stange read his address. . . . (Applause) (Published in the JOURNAL, September, p. 689.)

PRESIDENT STANGE: We will now have the presentation of the minutes of our last meeting.

SECRETARY HOSKINS: Mr. President and Gentlemen: I have here the numbers of our official JOURNAL which contain the minutes of the meeting held in Montreal last year, and I hereby hand them to the Association as the official record of that meeting.

DR. A. T. KINSLEY: I move they be accepted.

. . . The motion was seconded and carried. . . .

. . . The meeting adjourned at 11:30 a. m. . . .

### ADJOURNMENT

#### TUESDAY AFTERNOON SESSION, August 19, 1924

The meeting was called to order at 1:45 p. m. by President Stange.

PRESIDENT STANGE: Before we proceed with the regular order of business, I would like to say that we have two official representatives of the government of Cuba here; they represent the Cuban National Veterinary Association. I would like to take this opportunity to introduce these gentlemen and call upon them for a few remarks.

First I have the pleasure of calling on Lt. Col. Beltran, who is the ranking veterinary officer of the Cuban National Army. (Applause)

LT. COL. LUIS A. BELTRAN: Mr. President and Gentlemen: I am very sorry that I can not make a very good speech. In the first place I don't speak the English language as I used to, when I went to school, because it has been many years since.

I am very happy to have the honor and the pleasure of being here with you today in your meeting, with Dr. Arias, representing the Cuban Veterinary Association, and bringing to you our heartiest wishes for the prosperity of your Association and also for the prosperity of every one of the members. I hope that our visit here will bring closer together the friendships made by Dr. Eichhorn when he was down in Cuba, to our meeting, about three years ago, invited by the Cuban Veterinary Association.

Many of the Cuban veterinarians now are members of this Association and I hope that in the near future we will have the pleasure of having you meet in our city of Havana and give us an opportunity to show our hospitality to our brothers, the American veterinarians. (Applause)

PRESIDENT STANGE: I next have the honor of calling on Dr. Arias, who is a veterinarian in the Department of Agriculture of the Cuban government. (Applause)

DR. CLODOALDO A. ARIAS: I don't know whether I will be able to talk very much English, but anyhow I have to say something. I always enjoy coming to these meetings, and especially since my classmate, Dr. Hoskins, has been named secretary of the Association.

There is not much I can add to what Dr. Beltran has said. I am not here only as a representative of the Cuban Veterinary Association, but I am here as a member of this Association, so I am happy to be here in both respects.

Thank you. (Applause)

PRESIDENT STANGE: I hope that the Cuban members will feel free to use the privilege of speaking before the Association and discussing the questions on the floor as they desire.

We will now proceed with the regular order of business. We will now have the report of the Executive Board. The Secretary will present this report.

SECRETARY HOSKINS: The major portion of this report will be the recommendation of new members. I will take up the only other recommendation to be made at this time. I will preface it with a few words of explanation.

We have, at the present time, a large number of former members of the Association, members who have been dropped for one reason or another. These men have been out of the Association two, three, four, five years, and as long as ten years. During the past year quite a number have expressed a desire to be reinstated. Under the present constitution and by-laws there is only one way by which these men can be legally reinstated and that is upon the payment of dues in full for the period of their delinquency. That goes a little bit hard with a man who has been out five or six years, and especially so when it is considered that during only a very short portion of that time, has he received the official JOURNAL.

I think the recommendation will now explain itself.

"The Executive Board recommends that the Secretary-Editor be authorized to reinstate, after proper investigation, members who have been dropped for the non-payment of dues, upon the following terms: (a) payment of five dollars for the dues of the current year; (b) for the years that the member was delinquent the payment of the amount of the annual dues, less a credit, not to exceed three dollars per year, for journals not received."

In other words, if our records show that during a certain year a man did not receive a single copy of the JOURNAL, and if I am satisfied that he is a good member and should be back in the Association, this recommendation will authorize me to collect from him two dollars instead of five, as the full dues for that year or years; if it would be two years, I would collect four dollars, in addition to the full dues for the current year.

PRESIDENT STANGE: Gentlemen, you have heard the recommendation of the Executive Board. What is your pleasure?

DR. J. H. GOULD: I move that it be approved.

. . . The motion was seconded by Dr. Mayo. . . .

DR. KINSLEY: I would like to know whether or not the Secretary has information as to what per cent of those delinquents will accept this kind of a proposition. I am wondering why the entire dues were not remitted.

SECRETARY HOSKINS: It cannot be done legally, Dr. Kinsley. The by-laws, under Article 7, Reinstatement, Section 1, provide that "A member who has forfeited his membership for non-payment of dues may be reinstated upon payment of his entire indebtedness to the Association."

DR. KINSLEY: Why not go the whole length as well as a part of it. This doesn't say anything concerning the three dollars. You are violating the by-laws by this act just as much as you would if you remit their entire dues and have them pay their five dollars current dues. I would like to ask you, Mr. Chairman, whether or not my interpretation is correct. You are violating in part by remitting the three dollars for the JOURNAL. Is that correct?

SECRETARY HOSKINS: On the statement for dues sent to each member there is a notation to the effect that the annual dues include the subscription to the JOURNAL, and of every five dollars that the Association receives as dues, three dollars is set aside specifically to take care of the member's subscription to the JOURNAL.

During the past year I have sort of negotiated, if I may use such a term, with a lot of these men, and the big stumbling block is the fact that during the period which these back dues cover they have not received the JOURNAL, and our records show that they have not received the JOURNAL, because the by-laws provide that we shall strike the name of a member from the mailing list, three months after the dues become payable if those dues are not paid. For example, our year starts the first of September. We give the members until the first of January to pay their dues. If they are not paid by the first of January, we have to cross them off the JOURNAL mailing list for two reasons: to comply with the provision of the By-laws, and also to comply with the post office requirements.

A very large percentage of our members feel that when they pay the Association five dollars for dues, that three dollars of

the five are for the JOURNAL, and specifically for the JOURNAL, and that is the only reason why this recommendation is being made. It appears to be the only way out of a dilemma.

I might say in addition that in about half a dozen instances, no more, where a father and son are in practice or two veterinarians are in partnership together and both do not want to receive a copy of the JOURNAL, there have been exceptions made and a credit of three dollars allowed on the dues of one of the members of the firm. So I personally feel that it would not be violating the spirit of the by-laws to approve this recommendation and carry out its provisions. It is the only way we will be able to get these members back in. They want to get back in, as I said before, a great number of them, but they do not feel like paying twenty-five, thirty, thirty-five, or even forty dollars, which would be necessary under a strict interpretation of that section.

Quite a few of these men were in war service (I think Dr. Mayo will back me up in this) and there were quite a few who were completely lost track of. First-class mail came back from the best addresses that Dr. Mayo had, and for years the Association was out of touch with these men and the men were out of touch with the Association.

DR. KINSLEY: Mr. Chairman, I don't want to be persistent on this, but Article 6 specifically states that any member who for two years fails to pay his annual dues shall forfeit his membership. Then why can't he file application and join again? We have no strings on him. What I am getting at is to favor those men and get as many back as possible. It seems to me like splitting hairs on this and there is no reason why the by-laws can not be suspended and action taken to take them all in.

DR. N. S. MAYO: I move to amend the report that the by-laws be suspended so that former members can be elected to membership upon the payment of five dollars covering the period of their delinquency, and the dues for the coming year.

. . . The amendment was seconded by Dr. Kinsley. . . .

PRESIDENT STANGE: There is an amendment made and seconded that these men be admitted on the payment of five dollars dues for the current year and five dollars covering the period of their delinquency. Is there any discussion on the amendment? Are you ready for the question? All those in favor of the amendment signify by saying "aye," contrary "no." The amendment is carried.

Now the motion as amended is before you. Is there any discussion?

SECRETARY HOSKINS: I would like, Mr. President, to answer Dr. Kinsley. I have tried to interpret the by-laws justly and fairly and I could not see how we could knowingly accept the application of a man as a new member when the records of the Association showed that he has been dropped for the non-payment of dues.

DR. KINSLEY: I would like to ask how the secretary interprets that statement there. He is not a member after being delinquent for two years. What is he?

SECRETARY HOSKINS: I would like to ask Dr. Kinsley how he would interpret Section 1 of Article 7: "A member who has forfeited his membership for non-payment of dues may be reinstated for the payment of his entire indebtedness to the Association."

PRESIDENT STANGE: Is there any further discussion?

DR. H. S. MURPHY: It seems to me the outcome of this whole business is to increase the number of members in the Association, and let's not quibble about the interpretation of these rules. Let's get these men back into the Association.

PRESIDENT STANGE: All those in favor of adopting the report of the Executive Board, as amended, signify by saying "aye;" contrary "no." The motion is carried.

Is there any further report from the Executive Board?

SECRETARY HOSKINS: The Executive Board recommends the following applicants for admission to membership in the Association. I will read the name, the address, the college, the year, and the vouchers. If there are any questions concerning any of the applicants whose names are read, kindly object promptly.

DR. MAYO: I move that the names of the vouchers be omitted; we will assume that they are properly vouched for and save us a little time.

. . . The motion was seconded by Dr. Kinsley and carried. . . .

. . . Secretary Hoskins read the names of the applicants approved and recommended for membership by the Executive Board. . . .

(List of all new members admitted at this meeting will be published separately).

PRESIDENT STANGE: Gentlemen, you have heard the recommendations of the Executive Board. What is your pleasure?

DR. KINSLEY: My, Chairman, I move you the recommendations be approved and the Secretary cast the unanimous ballot of the Association for the names read.

The motion was seconded by Dr. J. H. McLeod.

PRESIDENT STANGE: It has been moved and seconded that the report of the Executive Board be approved and the Secretary be instructed to cast the unanimous ballot of the Association for the candidates.

The motion was carried.

SECRETARY HOSKINS: In accordance with your instructions, I hereby cast the unanimous ballot of the Association for the applicants whose names have just been read.

There were about 225 in the list read, and we have several more for special action, Mr. President.

I have the application of Dr. F. B. Lamborn, Olathe, Kansas. The applicant is a graduate of the Western Veterinary College, class of 1903. The applicant is vouched for by Drs. S. L. Stewart, A. H. Gish, and B. W. Conrad. This college never having been upon the accredited list, the Executive Board recommends that this applicant be admitted under Section 3 of Article 2.

DR. KINSLEY: Mr. President, I move you the recommendation of the Executive Board be approved.

The motion was seconded and carried.

SECRETARY HOSKINS: We have received the application of Dr. Estanislao A. Hermosa y Lerena, of Havana, Cuba, a graduate of the University of Havana in 1920. The application is endorsed by Lt. Col. Beltran and Dr. Arias.

This application has been received without the customary fee, but in the advice accompanying the application, it is stated that the fee is being sent through the post office, which is quite often done in remitting from foreign countries.

The Executive Board recommends that this application be favorably received and that we await the receipt of the fee.

DR. KINSLEY: Mr. President, I move that we accept the Executive Board's recommendation.

The motion was seconded by Dr. Mayo and carried.

SECRETARY HOSKINS: We have one other that is a little bit unusual; it is an application by telegram. The applicant is Dr. W. S. Gochenour, Pathological Division, Bureau of Animal Industry, Washington, D. C., and is known to quite a large number of those at this meeting. The Executive Board

recommends that he be admitted to membership, pending the receipt of his formal application.

DR. L. A. KLEIN: I move that the recommendation of the Executive Board be approved. (Seconded and carried.)

PRESIDENT STANGE: The next order of business is a report of the Secretary-Editor. We will now have his report.

### REPORT OF THE SECRETARY-EDITOR

MR. PRESIDENT AND MEMBERS:

It may be said, without hesitation, that the year just coming to a close has been one of progress, although it has not been possible to accomplish all that had been hoped for. Conditions in general throughout the country have shown improvement in numerous directions, and it is believed that veterinarians have shared indirectly in the better conditions that have prevailed.

This report, of necessity, cannot cover in detail all of the numerous activities of the office of Secretary-Editor. Only the more important activities can be commented upon here. Following the plan of the report made one year ago, an effort has been made to segregate Association matters from those which concern our JOURNAL but, naturally, this is difficult in some instances, on account of the very close interrelationship of the two.

It is only a question of time when the office of Secretary-Editor will have to be augmented in some way if the broadening of our activities is to go on. It is not surprising that the 4000 members of our organization naturally look to this office for help along many and various lines. It is to be regretted that we have been unable to be of service in every case. In some instances this has been due only to a lack of facilities with which to work. The more urgent of these needs are gradually being filled through the acquisition of books, reports, bulletins, periodicals and lists of various kinds.

We have rather encouraged veterinarians to look upon the office as a bureau of information, and it is pleasing to be able to report that, as time goes on, we are better able to supply the information asked for in letters which are received almost daily. It would take a long list to enumerate only the kinds of information asked for in these letters.

### MEETINGS ATTENDED

It has been possible to attend about twenty-five meetings during the past year, these having been held in nine different states. We fully appreciate the value of having the Association represented at veterinary meetings in different parts of the country but, as stated one year ago, the trips away from the office, incidental to attendance at these meetings, are expensive both as to time and money. The gradual increase in the activities of the office and the demands of the JOURNAL, in order to have the latter appear promptly the first of each month, makes it absolutely necessary to decline a large portion of the invitations that are received to attend these meetings. It is to be hoped that some plan can be worked out to remedy the present situation.

Following is a list of the meetings attended during the year:

<i>Date</i>	<i>Place</i>	<i>Purpose</i>
1923		
August	26-31 Montreal, Canada	Amer. Vet. Med. Assoc.
October	3 Detroit, Mich.	Southeastern Mich. Vet. Med. Asso.
	10-11 Memphis, Tenn.	Dixie Vet. Med. Asso.
	31 Lyons, Ohio	Michigan-Ohio Vet. Med. Asso.
November	12-13 Greensboro, N. C.	Southeastern States Vet. Med. Asso.
December	4-7 Chicago, Ill.	A. V. M. A. Executive Board
		Illinois State Vet. Med. Asso.
		U. S. Live Stock San. Asso.
		Central Mich. Vet. Med. Asso.
	12 Jackson, Mich.	

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Place</i>	<i>Purpose</i>
	1924		
January	14	Des Moines, Iowa	A. V. M. A. Local Com. on Arr.
	15-16		Iowa Vet. Asso.
	17	St. Paul, Minn.	Minn. State Vet. Med. Asso.
	30-31	East Lansing, Mich.	M. A. C. Vet. Short Course.
February	6-8	Manhattan, Kans.	Kansas State Vet. Med. Asso.
	20	Toledo, Ohio	Northwestern Ohio Vet. Med. Asso.
March	12	Kalamazoo, Mich.	Southwestern Mich. Vet. Med. Asso.
	19	Detroit, Mich.	Southeastern Mich. Vet. Med. Asso.
April	16	Adrian, Mich.	Michigan-Ohio Vet. Med. Asso.
May	15	North Branch, Mich.	Thumb Vet. Med. Asso.
	21	Jackson, Mich.	Central Mich. Vet. Med. Asso.
June	10-12	Albany, N. Y.	Eastern States Tuber. Erad. Conf.
			N. Y. State Vet. Med. Soc.
	23-26	East Lansing, Mich.	Mich. State Vet. Med. Asso.
July	9-10	Frankfort, Ky.	Kentucky Vet. Med. Asso.
	18	Mt. Clemens, Mich.	Southeastern Mich. Vet. Med. Asso.

#### EXECUTIVE BOARD ELECTION

This was the year for the election of a member of the Executive Board in District No. 4. Nominating ballots were mailed to all paid-up members (approximately 300) in those states comprising District No. 4, on January 2. During the 60 days that the polls for nominations were open, 89 nominating ballots were returned, the votes being divided between 31 nominees. Owing to a tie for fifth place, it was necessary to place six nominees on the election ballot, a copy of which was mailed to every paid-up member (335) in the District, under date of March 3, 1924.

The polls were closed May 3, and an election board, consisting of Drs. S. Brenton, E. P. Schaffter and the Secretary, canvassed the ballots, 185 having been cast. Dr. John R. Mohler, having received the highest number of votes, was declared elected to the Executive Board to succeed Dr. J. A. Kiernan, whose term will expire at the close of this meeting.

It will be seen, from a study of the figures in this election, that only approximately 30 per cent of the members in the district affected availed themselves of the opportunity to nominate a member to represent the district on the Executive Board, and only a trifle over 50 per cent took advantage of their prerogatives to cast a ballot in the election proper.

A situation developed during the course of this election which was somewhat embarrassing, a situation that apparently is not provided for in the Constitution and By-laws, namely, the question of allowing a candidate to withdraw after he has been nominated and, in the event of such withdrawal being permissible, what effect will it have on the election ballot? Should the ballot go out with only four nominees listed, or is it the sense of the present Constitution and By-Laws that the nominee with the next highest number of votes be automatically placed on the ballot? In this particular case the problem was solved by the nominee agreeing to remain on the ballot.

#### NOMINA ANATOMICA VETERINARIA

The final report of the Committee on Revision of Veterinary Anatomical Nomenclature has been published under the title of "Nomina Anatomica Veterinaria." After considerable correspondence it was decided to print 200 copies, and these have been offered for sale at \$2.50 per copy. Twenty-six copies have been sold and our receipts from this source have amounted to \$64.55. It does not seem likely that any great number of the copies remaining on hand will be sold, and any suggestions will be welcomed for giving this valuable report wider distribution.

#### MEMBERSHIP DIRECTORY

At the meeting of the Executive Board, held in Chicago, in December, a proposal was made to publish an A. V. M. A. Membership Directory, none having been issued for three years. After a very thorough discussion, during which consideration was given to the probable expense, as well as the advan-

tages to be derived, the Secretary was authorized to proceed with the publication of a directory.

Accordingly, an edition of 4100 copies was printed and a copy sent to all active and honorary members. Fifty extra copies were ordered, with blank sheets of bond paper bound into the directories, so that a blank page would face each printed page, this arrangement being for the purpose of making annotations. These specially bound directories were sold at \$2.00 per copy to commercial firms, railroads, etc.

The total cost of printing, envelopes and postage was \$408.85. Deducting the income from the copies of the directory sold, the net cost of the publication of the Directory was brought down to approximately \$300.00, and we were thereby enabled to provide each member with a copy of the Directory at a little less than eight cents apiece. This was quite a bit below the estimated cost, as submitted to the Executive Board, in December. The mailing of the Directory was completed during the third week in February.

#### EMBLEMS

We have continued to distribute automobile and lapel emblems adopted by the A. V. M. A., and it has not been necessary to purchase any new supplies during the past year. Receipts for emblems for the twelve-month period, ending July 31, 1924, amounted to \$254.10. It is quite likely that if the demand for these emblems continues, it will be necessary to order new supplies some time during the coming year.

#### CODE OF ETHICS

It seems desirable, at this time, to direct attention to a condition which exists with regard to our code of ethics. It has been pointed out elsewhere that our present code is designed to regulate the activities of private practitioners almost exclusively. This is no doubt due to the fact that our code was drawn up many years ago, at a time when the profession was comprised almost entirely of veterinarians engaged in private practice.

In our opinion it is not desirable to make any changes that would constitute a step backwards. It would seem more desirable to give to our code of ethics a freer interpretation, within certain definitely prescribed limits, in keeping with the changes of recent years which have affected veterinarians in all kinds of activities.

#### DUES

The first statement for dues for the current year was mailed out with the program for the Montreal meeting, early in August, 1923. A very gratifying response followed these notices, with the result that, by November 1, approximately 1700 members had paid their dues. A second notice was mailed about this time. This brought in responses from approximately 650 more, by the first of the year, when a third notice was mailed. This brought responses from about 350. On March 22 a fourth notice was mailed. In the meantime we had discontinued sending the JOURNAL, with the February issue, to those whose dues for the current year remained unpaid March 1. A fifth notice was mailed June 14, 1924, to 325 members who owed dues for the current year, and 499 members who owed dues for the current year as well as the year preceding. A table<sup>1</sup> is included in this report, showing the number of delinquent members, with their distribution by states. The total amount of the dues unpaid is in the neighborhood of six thousand dollars.

#### MEMBERSHIP

During the past year it was necessary to drop 366 members for the non-payment of dues. During the year 34 members died, making our total loss from these two causes 400 members. Sixteen members have tendered resignations, to be acted upon at this meeting. With approximately 200 applications for membership, which will be acted upon at this meeting, we will show a net loss of approximately 200 members for the year.

It is pleasing to be able to report that although we have a loss of approximately 200 members in our total membership, we have more members in good standing than we had one year ago. This means that there are approximately 200 less members in arrears than one year ago.

<sup>1</sup>Corrected to August 31, 1924.

State	Pd.*	D-1†	D-2‡	Total
Alabama.....	32	3	4	39
Arizona.....	7	0	0	7
Arkansas.....	16	3	7	26
California.....	137	7	18	162
Colorado.....	42	3	14	59
Connecticut.....	33	0	1	34
Delaware.....	10	1	1	12
District of Columbia.....	49	3	2	54
Florida.....	21	2	0	23
Georgia.....	24	0	8	32
Idaho.....	14	3	4	21
Illinois.....	227	37	43	307
Indiana.....	115	9	25	149
Iowa.....	207	15	27	249
Kansas.....	106	11	29	146
Kentucky.....	33	4	13	50
Louisiana.....	26	3	7	36
Maine.....	19	0	5	24
Maryland.....	42	2	2	46
Massachusetts.....	61	4	3	68
Michigan.....	122	4	6	132
Minnesota.....	90	5	25	120
Mississippi.....	17	4	7	28
Missouri.....	107	12	29	148
Montana.....	16	3	3	22
Nebraska.....	74	12	21	107
Nevada.....	8	2	0	10
New Hampshire.....	9	2	1	12
New Jersey.....	58	6	3	67
New Mexico.....	15	1	2	18
New York.....	201	13	16	230
North Carolina.....	26	6	6	38
North Dakota.....	34	6	1	41
Ohio.....	162	14	24	200
Okalahoma.....	35	5	12	52
Oregon.....	29	6	3	38
Pennsylvania.....	155	12	11	178
Rhode Island.....	4	0	2	6
South Carolina.....	21	3	6	30
South Dakota.....	34	3	5	42
Tennessee.....	19	7	5	31
Texas.....	91	8	15	114
Utah.....	13	1	2	16
Vermont.....	24	2	1	27
Virginia.....	41	2	6	49
Washington.....	28	0	5	33
West Virginia.....	17	4	6	27
Wisconsin.....	80	10	9	99
Wyoming.....	5	2	6	13
Canada.....	194	13	15	222
Alaska.....	2	0	0	2
Canal Zone.....	5	0	0	5
Cuba.....	7	0	0	7
Hawaii.....	9	0	0	9
Mexico.....	3	1	0	4
Philippines.....	21	5	5	31
South America.....	4	1	1	6
Foreign.....	16	0	1	17
	3017	285	473	3775

\* indicates dues paid for 1923-24.

† indicates dues for 1923-24 unpaid.

‡ indicates dues for 1922-23 and 1923-24 unpaid.

## RECAPITULATION

	Pd.	D-1	D-2	Total
District No. 1.....	194	13	15	222
District No. 2.....	574	40	44	658
District No. 3.....	706	74	107	887
District No. 4.....	358	41	66	465
District No. 5.....	563	60	105	728
District No. 6.....	606	57	135	798
Foreign.....	16	0	1	17
Honorary.....				41
Totals.....	3017	285	473	3816

Arizona has a clean record, with seven members all in good standing. Connecticut, with a total membership of 34, has only one member in arrears. Alaska, with two members, the Canal Zone, with five, Cuba, with seven, and Hawaii, with eight, all have clean records.

## PUBLICITY

There seems to exist a somewhat insistent demand for this Association to express itself with regard to the question of publicity, and during the past year an attempt has been made to secure expressions of opinion from members of the Association, who have given the matter a great deal of thought, as to the best and proper methods for giving publicity to veterinarians and their work. As would be imagined, opinions differ widely. Some excellent suggestions have been made and a surprising degree of ignorance, speaking plainly, has been uncovered in some quarters. Much misinformation has been given to some veterinarians from certain sources.

We have taken the attitude that no encouragement should be given to any schemes designed to advertise individual veterinarians and promote their interests at the expense of others. On the other hand it seems more desirable that this Association should do everything that is possible to give publicity to the veterinary profession, its accomplishments of the past, the service the profession is prepared to render the live stock industry, and the needs of the profession for the future. Quite a little has been done along these lines during the past year. A number of splendid articles have appeared in publications of one kind or another, all paying tributes to what veterinarians have done in the matter of animal disease control. Another class of articles deals more specifically with particular diseases and methods of prevention, treatment and control. Articles of this particular kind are unquestionably the most interesting to farmers and those interested in live stock, but, at the same time, it must be said that these articles are the most difficult to write satisfactorily, for the reason that the average lay reader is not satisfied with an article unless it contains full directions for treatment, including a prescription or two.

The third class of articles, of which a number have appeared during the past year, deals with the needs of the veterinary profession, particularly the better support of our veterinary colleges and a deeper interest in the study of veterinary medicine. It has been pointed out that there were, during the college year just closed, in the fourteen veterinary colleges in the United States and Canada, less than 600 students pursuing courses in veterinary medicine. These students were fairly evenly divided among the four classes, as a result of which there will be graduated during the years 1924, 1925, 1926 and 1927, less than 150 veterinarians per year, or about three per state. It is believed that the present death rate, in the profession, alone exceeds possible replacements.

In directing attention to this rather serious state of affairs, it is believed that we, as veterinarians, in possession of the facts, would do wrong not to direct attention to them. With the spirit of unselfishness which has always characterized the veterinary profession, we should do everything possible to stimulate an interest in the study of veterinary medicine and use every legitimate means to direct the right kind of young men, at least to consider the study of veterinary medicine as a life work. It is regrettable to have to

state that a few members of the profession have been inclined to frown upon any efforts in this direction, and a few have been rather plainly outspoken against such publicity. The present situation, carried too far, is fraught with danger, not only to our own profession, but to the best interests of the live stock industry we serve.

Returning to the subject of publicity, attention should be directed to the desirability of having some sort of a central censoring body to pass on material that is intended for publication in farm journals and newspapers. This will be difficult to bring about, of course, but it is believed that it is time to give some thought and consideration to such a plan. It is believed that the editors of our farm papers would welcome the proper sort of official censorship that might be given by this Association. Some of the material which has been published in farm papers during the past year, on the subject of animal diseases, has been absolutely dangerous.

#### LIBRARY

After considerable effort we were able to get together two complete sets of our JOURNAL. These have been bound, at the direction of the Executive Board, and represent a large part of the Association's library at the present time.

Through the kindness of Dr. John R. Mohler we have received a complete set of the annual reports of the Bureau of Animal Industry from 1884 to 1911, as well as copies of a number of other B. A. I. publications.

It is a matter of some surprise that our Association, in a period of 61 years, has accumulated practically nothing that could be called a library, although during a large part of that time the Association had a librarian among its officers.

A very substantial increment to our library was received during the year from Dr. William Jopling, then of Owosso, Mich., and now of Los Angeles, Calif. Among the books given to the Association was a complete set of the published Proceedings of both the United States Veterinary Medical Association and the American Veterinary Medical Association. We now have, as the nucleus for our working library, about 100 volumes.

It is only a question of time before it will become a serious problem to know what to do with our files of those publications received in exchange for our JOURNAL. The number of these exchanges, some weekly, some monthly and a few quarterly, is about 25. These accumulate rather rapidly, and although none has been bound, they take up considerable space in our office.

#### FINANCES

The following amounts represent our monthly receipts, during the past year, in connection with the Association and the JOURNAL. The respective amounts for each month have been transmitted to the Treasurer on the 15th of the following month.

In the column headed "A. V. M. A." are included our receipts for dues, membership fees, emblems, directories, Nomina Anatomica Veterinaria and Proceedings. In the column headed "JOURNAL" the amounts include all receipts for advertising, subscriptions and JOURNAL reprints.

	Month	A.V.M.A.	Journal	Total
1923	August.....	5,255.95	1,090.97	6,346.92
	September.....	2,152.50	604.78	2,757.28
	October.....	1,194.10	851.94	2,046.04
	November.....	1,144.35	827.93	1,972.28
	December.....	2,564.50	1,006.83	3,571.33
1924	January.....	2,316.37	1,959.97	4,276.34
	February.....	633.25	730.95	1,364.20
	March.....	531.00	934.60	1,465.60
	April.....	300.75	1,086.37	1,387.12
	May.....	264.00	615.29	879.29
	June.....	405.70	1,063.74	1,469.44
	July.....	660.50	944.51	1,605.01
		17,422.97	11,717.88	29,140.85

JOURNAL

A great deal of effort has been put forth to make our JOURNAL conform to what it should be, in the opinion of our members. This is made the more difficult on account of the diversity of the activities in which veterinarians at present find themselves engaged. In this respect our Association is a very cosmopolitan organization, with members engaged in upwards of forty different lines of work. To meet the demands of all of these is impossible. However, very few complaints have come to our attention the past year, and during this time we have been able to show a gradual but consistent growth in circulation, the figure now being approximately 4000 per month.

The accompanying table briefly sets forth the summarized contents of the twelve issues of the JOURNAL, ending with that of the current month.

CONTENTS OF THE JOURNAL  
(Sept. 1923—Aug. 1924, inc.)

Editorials.....	51
Papers.....	118
Clinical and Case Reports.....	24
Reviews.....	14
Abstracts.....	39
Communications.....	14
Necrology Notices.....	94
Personals.....	736
Association Meetings.....	115

We would call attention, at this time, to the several special numbers which have appeared during this period. In April we published our "Educational Number." The May issue was designated the "Breeding Problems Number." The current issue is our "Convention Number," and in connection with the latter we might point out that more space has been devoted to publicity in connection with this meeting than has been the case with any convention in the past. This publicity has been co-ordinated with publicity of other kinds, emanating from the Local Committee on Arrangements, and it is believed that this publicity has helped to create an unusual amount of interest in this meeting.

JOURNAL FINANCIAL STATEMENT

Receipts

Income from advertising, Sept. '23 to Aug. '24, inc.....	\$ 8,000.00
Receipts from subscriptions, Sept. '23 to Aug. '24, inc.....	3,000.00
A. V. M. A. (estimated).....	10,500.00
	<hr/>
	\$21,500.00

Disbursements

September '23 to August '24, inc.

Printing JOURNAL.....	\$11,593.45
Envelopes.....	199.06
Rent (6 months charged to JOURNAL).....	642.00
Half-tones, etchings, etc.....	763.09
Salaries.....	4,000.00
Postage.....	663.88
Miscellaneous.....	421.60
	<hr/>
	\$18,283.08
Gain for the year.....	3,216.92
	<hr/>
	\$21,500.00

From a financial standpoint it would appear, from the accompanying statement, that the JOURNAL has been published during the part year at a slight profit to the Association. It has been necessary to estimate the receipts of the JOURNAL, but the figures given are believed to be fairly accurate. The actual figures for our expenses can be given. In the item "A. V. M. A." under "Receipts" is included that portion of the membership dues set aside for the JOURNAL fund. The annual financial report of Treasurer Jacob shows an

actual cash gain, for the year, of \$2,573.70, from all sources. This amount is made up largely of the gain shown by the JOURNAL. The slight discrepancy between the two figures is accounted for by reason of the fact that the Treasurer's financial report and the JOURNAL financial statement are not for exactly the same periods and, as stated above, our receipts have been estimated, whereas the receipts in the Treasurer's report are actual figures.

A few statistics may be interesting in connection with this report. During the last four months we have received over 2000 newspaper clippings, all on some subject relating to veterinarians or animal diseases. Of these about 500 were in connection with the California outbreak of foot-and-mouth disease. Even a larger number dealt with various phases of the tuberculosis eradication campaign. Other diseases, which were the subjects of much newspaper publicity, were rabies and anthrax.

From August 1, 1923, to August 1, 1924, we received 4593 separate remittances of various kinds. These were for dues, applications fees, automobile and lapel emblems, directories, Nomina Anatomica Veterinaria, advertisements in the JOURNAL, subscriptions and reprints.

During the year it was necessary for us to write approximately 4000 letters in connection with Association and JOURNAL matters. This figure does not include any multigraphed letters. Our postage bill for the year averaged over \$100 per month, amounting to \$1204.75.

We have received, during the year, notification of approximately 500 changes of address. This means that one member out of eight changed his location during the year.

(Signed) H. PRESTON HOSKINS,  
*Secretary-Editor.*

PRESIDENT STANGE: Gentlemen, you have heard the report of the Secretary-Editor. What is your pleasure in regard to it?

DR. KINSLEY: Mr. President, I move it be received and referred to the Executive Board.

. . . The motion was seconded by Dr. Mayo. . . .

PRESIDENT STANGE: The motion is made and seconded that the report be received and referred to the Executive Board. Is there any discussion?

. . . The motion was carried. . . .

PRESIDENT STANGE: We will next have the report of the Treasurer. Dr. Jacob.

DR. M. JACOB: Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen: I have followed the usual custom of preparing the Treasurer's report in pamphlet form. I have passed this out among you and, of course, it is available to every one.

This report shows in detail how every penny of the Association's funds has been handled during the past year. You will probably be interested to know of the important spots in this report.

In the first place, our assets amount to \$35,383.84. This figure is based upon the actual cost of the bonds, and if we were to consider the present market value of the bonds, our total assets would amount to close to \$40,000.

During the year the Association has been operated at a gain

of \$2,573.70, and I may state in this connection that the gain which was made was largely through the operation of the JOURNAL.

I believe this report shows very clearly that our finances are in a very healthy condition. (Applause)

PRESIDENT STANGE: What will you do with the report of the Treasurer?

DR. MAYO: I have been very much interested in the Treasurer's reports for years and have gone into them in detail, and Dr. Jacob is to be congratulated on the showing made. There is one question that I would like to ask Dr. Jacob. According to the statement here there seems to be, on time deposit, something over \$14,400. Is that correct? That is, in the three funds, the JOURNAL fund, \$4,000, the Association fund, \$4,400, and the relief fund, \$7,000.

DR. JACOB: I think that is correct.

DR. MAYO: This time deposit draws interest?

DR. JACOB: Yes, four per cent.

DR. MAYO: It would seem to me, Mr. President—and I am not referring to Dr. Jacob, because I believe the Executive Board really has the investment of the funds in hand—that as a business proposition that is a pretty large amount to have on time deposit. It would pay the Association much better, in my judgment, if it was invested in gilt-edge, listed bonds, bonds that could be marketed at any time that it was necessary to get the money, and it would bring us in considerably more, at least two per cent more, I believe, if you would get first-class 6% bonds. I just wanted to refer that matter particularly to the Executive Board.

DR. JACOB: I want to say, in connection with that statement, that that very thing, I believe, is being considered by the Executive Board at the present time. One or two of the members have spoken to me about it and have written to me about it also, and I am quite sure that that question will be handled by the Executive Board during this present year.

PRESIDENT STANGE: Are there any further remarks? What is your pleasure in regard to the report?

DR. MAYO: I move it be referred to the Executive Board with the remarks.

. . . . The motion was seconded by Dr. Kinsley and carried.

(The Secretary has a limited number of copies of the Treas-

urer's report, and a copy will be sent, upon request, to any member requesting same, until the supply is exhausted.)

PRESIDENT STANGE: The next order of business is the report of the Committee on Revision of Constitution and By-laws. Dr. McLeod.

DR. J. H. McLEOD: Mr. President, owing to the fact that two members of our Committee have not yet arrived, the members who are here would like to ask for an extension of time—until tomorrow afternoon.

DR. MAYO: I move that the time of the Committee be extended. (The motion was seconded.)

PRESIDENT STANGE: The Chair would suggest that this Committee report directly to the Executive Board, because the Constitution and By-laws provide that these amendments have to go to the Executive Board for recommendation, and I think it would save the time of the members of the Association to have it go directly to the Executive Board and then come to the Association, instead of coming here first. Is there any objection?

DR. KINSLEY: Can we have that tomorrow afternoon, then?

PRESIDENT STANGE: There is a provision in the order of business for the report of the Executive Board tomorrow afternoon, and if there is no objection I will ask the Committee, after they formulate their report, to report to the Executive Board and try to conserve the time of the Association; instead of having the matter come before the Association twice, let it come here once and then be settled.

There is no other regular business scheduled, but we still have plenty of time to work this afternoon. If there are any committees that are ready to report, I think it would be perfectly proper to have those reports at this time.

DR. MAYO: How about the Committee on Necrology?

PRESIDENT STANGE: If there is no objection we will ask Secretary Hoskins, chairman of the Committee on Necrology, to report at this time.

Secretary Hoskins presented the report of the Committee on Necrology . . .

#### REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON NECROLOGY

MR. PRESIDENT AND MEMBERS:—

As stated in the report of the Secretary-Editor, our Association has lost, through death, during the past year, 34 members. Among them were several who were outstanding men in the veterinary profession. In view of the fact that obituary notices, including all available biographical data, have already been published in our JOURNAL, it would appear that extended eulogies would be superfluous in a report of this kind.

The following deaths are known to have occurred during the year:

- BLACKWELL, JOHN E., d. Jan. 30, 1924, Pittsburg, Kans. B. 1865, Barrie, Ont. Ontario V. C., 1887. A. V. M. A. 1907.
- BRYSON, B. G., d. May 11, 1924, Shreveport, La. B. Sept. 1, 1891, Shreveport, La. Chicago V. C., 1915. A. V. M. A. 1918.
- BUCK, ALBERT, d. Nov. 29, 1923, Urbana, Ohio. B. June 14, 1878, Rosewood, Ohio. Western V. C., 1903. A. V. M. A. 1920.
- CORISTINE, DILLON, d. Dec. 9, 1923, Osoyoos, B. C. B. July 3, 1870, Lambton Co., Ont. Ontario V. C., 1895. A. V. M. A. 1921.
- COX, WALTER P., d. July 25, 1924, Savannah, Ga. U. S. Coll. Vet. Surg., 1907. A. V. M. A. 1915.
- DUNPHY, GEORGE W., d. Dec. 16, 1923, East Lansing, Mich. B. Sept. 2, 1850, Niagara Falls, N. Y. Ontario V. C., 1880. A. V. M. A. 1893.
- GOODMAN, B. M., d. Feb. 4, 1924, Cincinnati, Ohio. B. Jan. 28, 1887, Poland. Cincinnati V. C., 1912. A. V. M. A. 1919.
- HART, JAMES, d. Feb. 4, 1924, Jefferson City, Mo. B. 1863, Scotland. Royal Vet. Col. Glasgow, 1884. A. V. M. A. 1917.
- HART, L. G. W., d. Sept. 12, 1923, Bloomer, Wis. B. 1869. Ontario V. C., 1892. A. V. M. A. 1917.
- HASKIN, E. B., d. Feb. 2, 1924, Indianapolis, Ind. B. 1885. Cincinnati V. C., 1910. A. V. M. A. 1919.
- HENDERSON, EDWIN P., d. Jan. 26, 1924, Houlton, Me. B. Jan. 26, 1871, Chelsea, Mass. N. Y. Col. Vet. Surgeons, 1891. A. V. M. A. 1916.
- HOOVER, LEE C., Richmond, Ind. Chicago V. C., 1891. A. V. M. A. 1912.
- HUNT, FRANK, d. Sept. 9, 1923, Jamestown, N. Y. B. 1863. Ontario V. C., 1887. A. V. M. A. 1907.
- JONES, THOMAS K., Jacksonville, Ill. B. Jan. 4, 1895, Athens, Ill. Chicago V. C., 1918. A. V. M. A. 1918.
- LAMB, MORGAN B., d. Oct. 4, 1923, Columbus, Ohio. B. 1868. Ohio State Univ. 1901. A. V. M. A. 1902.
- LUKES, HARRY, d. July 2, 1924, Springfield, Mass. B. Apr. 9, 1866, Cornwall, England. Royal Col. Vet. Surgeons, London, 1887. A. V. M. A. 1901.
- LYTLE, GEORGE A., d. Feb. 15, 1924, Washington, D. C. B. Oct. 24, 1871, Palatine, Ill. Chicago V. C., 1895. A. V. M. A. 1917.
- MAGLEY, LLOYD K., d. Sept. 4, 1923, Decatur, Ind. B. Oct. 15, 1893, Decatur, Ind. Indiana V. C., 1915. A. V. M. A. 1918.
- MERCHANT, B. H., d. Mar. 8, 1924, Little Rock, Ark. B. Apr. 29, 1868, Pompey Center, N. Y. Ontario V. C., 1890. A. V. M. A. 1917.
- MOORE, OWEN, d. May 26, 1924, Clayton, Ill. B. Oct. 19, 1871, Clayton, Ill. Kansas City V. C., 1910. A. V. M. A. 1920.
- MUELLER, FERD A., d. Sept. 13, 1923, Indianapolis, Ind. Indiana V. C., 1896. A. V. M. A. 1908.
- MULLINGS, ROBERT MORGAN, d. June 6, 1924, Norwalk, Conn. B. Mar. 21, 1874, Newtown, N. Y. N. Y. Col. Vet. Surg., 1889. A. V. M. A. 1918.
- NEWHARD, IRWIN C., d. Sept. 24, 1923, Ashland, Pa. N. Y. Col. Vet. Surgeons, 1893. A. V. M. A. 1908.
- NIGHTBERT, JAMES D., d. Jan. 31, 1924, Pittsfield, Ill. B. Oct. 20, 1856, Palmyra, Ill. Ontario V. C., 1889. A. V. M. A. 1899.
- POTTER, HERVEY T., d. Apr. 16, 1924, Calais, Me. B. Sept. 22, 1857, New Haven, Conn. N. Y. Col. Vet. Surgeons, 1892. A. V. M. A. 1918.
- SCHAUFLE, CHARLES A., d. Jan. 24, 1924, Philadelphia, Pa. B. Apr. 1, 1860, Atlantic City, N. J. Royal Vet. Col., Stuttgart, 1881. A. V. M. A. 1884.
- SCHMIDT, I. I., d. Nov. 12, 1923, Kolding, Denmark. A. V. M. A. 1907.
- SHULER, WILLIAM PRESTON, d. Dec. 24, 1923, Ames, Iowa. B. Feb. 2, 1887, Hutchinson, Kans. Kansas State A. C., 1910. A. V. M. A. 1916.
- SISSON, SEPTIMUS, d. July 24, 1924, Berkeley, Calif. B. Gateshead, England, Oct. 2, 1865. Ontario V. C., 1891. A. V. M. A. 1911.
- STORK, WILLIAM WRAY, d. July 4, 1924, Brampton, Ont. B. 1862. Ontario V. C., 1884. A. V. M. A. 1916.

- TORRANCE, FRED, d. June 29, 1924, Guelph, Ont. B. July 13, 1859. McGill Univ., 1890. A. V. M. A. 1900.
- WATKINS, HOWARD J., d. Jan. 4, 1924, Memphis, Tenn. B. Apr. 15, 1892, Memphis, Tenn. McKillip V. C., 1918. A. V. M. A. 1919.
- WEBER, JOHN H., d. June 13, 1924, Boise, Idaho. Chicago Vet. Coll., 1908. A. V. M. A. 1908.
- WILSON, FRED A., d. Dec. 1, 1923, Green Bay, Wis. Ontario V. C., 1895. A. V. M. A. 1910.
- YOUNG, CHARLES H., d. June 27, 1924, Ellis, Kans. B. June 14, 1889, Hiawatha, Kans. Kansas City V. C., 1912. A. V. M. A. 1918.
- YOUNG, GEORGE D., d. May 23, 1924, Phoenix, Ariz. B. Jan. 8, 1868, Fremont, Ohio. Kansas City V. C., 1906. A. V. M. A. 1907.

PRESIDENT STANGE: Gentlemen, you have heard the report of the Committee on Necrology. What is your pleasure?

DR. KINSLEY: Mr. President, I move it be received and referred to the Editor for publication.

. . . The motion was seconded and carried. . . .

DR. MAYO: Mr. President, I move that the Secretary be instructed to send a telegram of greetings to Dr. Dalrymple, former president of this Association, who is not able to be with us.

. . . The motion was seconded and carried. . . .

PRESIDENT STANGE: Are there any other committees that want to report this afternoon? The Chair has no further business at this time.

DR. MAYO: Mr. President, I would like to ask the Secretary in regard to the requests for relief from our relief fund, if there has been any need along that line during the past year.

SECRETARY HOSKINS: There have been no requests received during the past year.

PRESIDENT STANGE: Does any other member have anything that he would like to bring before the Association?

DR. E. M. NIGHBERT: There were some suggestions in the President's address this morning outlining the purpose for which this organization stands, in order that we may have the fundamental principles on which to work. I don't know whether this is the proper time to bring those up.

PRESIDENT STANGE: I believe there is a report on policy to come before the Association Thursday afternoon. Undoubtedly those suggestions will be incorporated in that report.

DR. KINSLEY: Mr. President, I know the Secretary is burdened with work and I don't understand why we can not have a printed list of the applicants for membership, like we did in former years, particularly those that are received at the Secretary's office, say a week prior to the time of the meeting, so that these can be checked off, so it will not be necessary to read them as we

did here this afternoon. I make that as a suggestion to the Executive Board.

PRESIDENT STANGE: I think the Secretary has some idea along that line.

SECRETARY HOSKINS: I have submitted a plan to the Association, and I am in hopes that an amendment will be adopted at this meeting, that will do away entirely with this long, tedious reading of applications. It will not only conserve the time of the Executive Board but the same amount of time for the Association.

The plan embodies the following points: that we can receive applications for membership at any time during the year, and instead of them having to wait over until the next annual meeting, the procedure will be to post these applications in our official JOURNAL, as soon after their receipt and investigation as possible.

These applications will be posted in the JOURNAL for two consecutive months, that is a period of sixty days, and during that time it is hoped that every application so posted will be closely scrutinized by every member in the Association and he will thereby have an opportunity to raise objections to the admission of an applicant, if he has anything against him. If there are no objections filed in writing during the period of sixty days following the posting of the applicant's name in the JOURNAL, he will automatically become a member and be issued his membership card. On the other hand, if there are any objections entered against the applicant, it will be held over until the next meeting of the Executive Board. One objection will cause it to be held over.

I think those are the essential details in connection with the plan.

DR. MAYO: I would call the distinguished Secretary's attention to the fact that this thought has been fought over almost as long as I have been a member of the Association, and I remember very well the strong plea that the Secretary's distinguished father made against publishing them. He wanted to give everybody a chance to get up in the meeting and oppose an applicant.

PRESIDENT STANGE: Undoubtedly the plan will come up for discussion in the amendments of the constitution and by-laws.

SECRETARY HOSKINS: Answering Dr. Kinsley further, when I left Detroit, Sunday afternoon, I had with me just about 200 applications, but since arriving at the meeting I have had handed

to me thirty or forty more. Now you know, as well as I do, the rush and scramble that is necessary in order to get these applications in such shape that they can be acted upon at this meeting. They are invariably the applications of men who are in attendance and who want a chance to vote. They want to become full-fledged members, so we favor them by rushing through these applications. I contend that under such circumstances it is much easier for an undesirable member to slip in than would be possible by the alternative that is being proposed, which practically puts it up to every member in the Association to do his duty by reading the JOURNAL and, if he has anything against an applicant, to put it in writing and that will be sufficient to hold up that application.

I think the plan has so many good features that there isn't anything to be said against it.

DR. MAYO: Do you think that will do away with these eleventh-hour applications?

SECRETARY HOSKINS: It will not. They can't be acted upon immediately, but it will not be necessary to hold them up for a year. They will take their regular course, and the applicants can become members in about sixty days.

PRESIDENT STANGE: Is there any other member that would like some information?

DR. J. I. GIBSON: Mr. President, in this matter of objections to these applications I hope the Secretary means valid objections and I hope the membership will get that view of it, that we don't want to tolerate or receive some of the kind of objections that are apt to come. I hope no member will ever offer any but a valid objection to any applicant.

DR. MAYO: I move we adjourn, Mr. President.

The motion was seconded and carried and the meeting adjourned at 3:35 p. m.

#### ADJOURNMENT

#### WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, August 20, 1924

The meeting was called to order at two o'clock by President Stange.

PRESIDENT STANGE: I find that the Executive Board has no report to make at this time. The Secretary has a little matter, however, and if there is no objection he will bring that up at this time and you can be thinking about it and possibly you may want to take some action at the afternoon session tomorrow.

That is the reason I suggest that you have it brought up at this time, to give you a little time to consider it. If there is no objection I will ask the Secretary to present the matter.

SECRETARY HOSKINS: Those of you who heard the report of the Necrology Committee made yesterday afternoon will recall that it was necessary for us to record the passing of one of our honorary members, Dr. Schmidt, of milk-fever-treatment fame. Dr. Jensen, of Kansas City, who knew Dr. Schmidt personally, should be given the credit for originating the idea of some sort of a memorial in honor of Dr. Schmidt. I have asked Dr. Jensen to prepare an appreciation of Dr. Schmidt, and I would like permission to read it at this time.

Secretary Hoskins read the article prepared by Dr. Jensen.

#### DR. J. J. SCHMIDT

On the 12th day of November, 1923, this world-renowned veterinarian died in Kolding, Denmark, from hemorrhage of the brain. A month prior to his death, he sustained a light stroke, from which he only partially recovered.

Dr. Schmidt was born on July 15, 1845, in the village of Sillerup, near Haderslev; and thus attained the ripe age of 78 years, 3 months, 26 days. In 1872, at an age of 27 years, he completed his veterinary course at the Royal Danish Veterinary School, Copenhagen, and took up practice in the village of Brorup. He also taught animal husbandry at the local high school. In 1874, he moved to Smidstrup and, in 1885, to Kolding.

His name became extensively known early in his career through his intense interest and activity in the suppression of cattle tuberculosis and he succeeded in interesting the larger cattle owners in the feasibility of reducing their losses from this disease through several annual physical examinations of their cattle and by separating the diseased and suspected animals from the rest of the herd. He attained a remarkable degree of expertness in diagnosing this condition and, in the early eighties, he carried out a very extensive campaign in the larger herds of Jutland. In the year 1881-82, he wrote two articles on the subject, explaining in detail his manner of procedure and his observations and conclusions. Some years later, he wrote a supplementary article relative to the lung area and their exterior outline in cattle.

There is no doubt that this work, initiated by Dr. Schmidt, would have been of great scientific and economic importance if the veterinarians throughout the country had cooperated to a greater extent. As the knowledge of cattle tuberculosis advanced and the infectious nature of the disease was established Dr. Schmidt became a prominent advocate of its suppression through legal regulations.

Dr. Schmidt's greatest achievement, that which brought his name international attention, was his studies relative to parturient paresis and its treatment, in the year 1897. There is now no doubt that the viewpoints that guided him into the udder treatment were not correct as, even up to this time, the cause of this disease is still a question; but the air-infusion treatment, which he developed, gave such astonishing results that all, in spite of their prejudices, had to bow to it. At this time the case reports by Dr. Schmidt were so convincing that the Danish practitioners in great numbers tried out the suggested treatment to such an extent that, two months later, it was possible, in Denmark alone, through careful, painstaking statistics covering 412 cases treated by the Schmidt method, to report 86.12 per cent complete recoveries and thus verify Dr. Schmidt's reports and, within a year, another set of statistics, comprising 1701 cases, still further established his claims. The material was gathered and compiled by Professor Jensen, at the time lecturer at the college, as Dr.

Schmidt, out of sheer modesty, declined to do this work. Later followed similar statistical confirmations from foreign lands; and in a very short time, the Schmidt-Kolding name was known among veterinarians the world over.

Dr. Schmidt's literary publications were chiefly confined to observations from practice. The subjects discussed may not be considered of special importance; but every one of them gave evidence of his keen power of observation, critical sense, and extensive knowledge.

From all directions, honors and appreciation have been shown Dr. Schmidt, by the Danish Agricultural Society, the Danish Dairy Association, and the various Danish veterinary associations. Gold medals were presented by Norwegian and Finnish agricultural leaders. The Danish Government provided an annual stipend as long as he lived. A number of foreign veterinary societies elected him to honorary membership. The A. V. M. A. thus honored him in 1909. At the 25th anniversary of the Berlin Veterinary High School, he was given a Doctor's degree (*causa honoris*). The King of Denmark made him a Knight of Dannebrog; Norway made him a Knight of the Order St. Olav; and Belgium honored him with the Leopold Cross.

The Schmidt funeral services took place in the Kolding church, November 15, 1923, and the remains were conveyed to Copenhagen, where burial took place on November 19, in the presence of a great number of veterinarians, state officials, press representatives, and others.

The economic benefits received from Dr. Schmidt's work, in the United States alone, can hardly be estimated. The older practitioner can well remember, when a call came in to treat a milk fever patient, that he would rather not go, as over 90 per cent of these cases died, in spite of all sorts of treatment suggested. We doubt very much if there ever was a condition, of which we were so completely ignorant as this, and while the causative factors still remain a mystery, we still have in the Schmidt treatment a means at hand that is as near specific as any line of treatment known to veterinary or medical science.

(Signed) H. JENSEN.

SECRETARY HOSKINS: I might add that Dr. Schmidt's discovery has undoubtedly been the means of saving the lives of cattle valued at millions of dollars and, in spite of that fact, he gave his discovery to the world and died a comparatively poor man. (Applause)

DR. KLEIN: Mr. President, if it would be in order at this time I would like to offer a motion that the incoming president be authorized to appoint a special committee to take this communication under consideration and to adopt plans for carrying out the suggestion, to the end that we will in some way contribute and have a part in erecting a memorial of some sort to the memory of Dr. Schmidt as some return for the unselfish and useful services that he has rendered to the veterinary profession and to the dairy industry.

. . . The motion was seconded by several. . . .

PRESIDENT STANGE: The motion is made and seconded that the incoming president appoint a committee to take this matter under consideration. Is there any discussion? All those in favor of the motion signify by saying "aye;" contrary "no." The motion is carried.

The next in the order of business is the election of officers for the ensuing year.

Before we proceed with the election of officers, I want to call attention to the provision in the constitution and by-laws which requires that a nominee must have been in good standing as an active member for at least five years previous to his election; also the further provision that nominating speeches shall be limited to two minutes each.

Nominations for president will be in order at this time.

COL. J. H. GOULD: I would like to nominate Dr. Adams, of Pennsylvania. He is so well known that he needs no introduction. (Applause)

DR. CARY: Mr. Chairman and Members: I wish to second the nomination for a man I regard as one of the greatest veterinarians in America. I regard him physically, morally and every way able to fill this great office of the greatest Association on earth. Therefore, I take it as a great privilege to second the nomination of Dr. John W. Adams, of Pennsylvania. (Applause)

DR. WELCH: Mr. President, I desire to place in nomination a man well known to every member of this Association, a man well known to every veterinarian in America, aye, perhaps the best known veterinarian in the world, a man who by his unselfish service to this Association and to the profession has justly earned this honor. No man has given of his time and talents gratis to the profession, to this Association, to a greater extent than he.

As secretary of this Association, due to his aggressiveness, the membership was greatly increased. When the Great War broke out, with the same unselfish and patriotic devotion he offered himself freely and went forth to do or die for his country. You all know what happened over there, how both France and America honored him by placing him in charge of their entire veterinary forces.

As instructor in veterinary colleges, he has endeared himself to many pupils. As a writer and as an author, he is an unquestioned authority. Throughout his entire lifetime, with the exception of his war service, he has been in active practice, and I challenge any one to produce a man who has been a more loyal or zealous advocate for the practitioner.

Mr. President, I desire to place in nomination Dr. L. A. Merillat, of Chicago. (Applause)

DR. MAYO: Mr. President and Fellow-Veterinarians: It is an unusual privilege that I prize highly to come before you to

second the nomination of John Adams of America. (Applause)

To those of you who know Dr. Adams, what I shall say will have no weight in increasing your admiration and respect for him. To those of you who do not know him, the feeble picture I can draw will give but a faint idea of the true worth of the man.

Dr. Adams is a scholar; Dr. Adams is a gentleman from the ground up; Dr. Adams is a man whose word is as good as any bond that was ever given; Dr. Adams is one of the greatest practitioners that has been in America for a generation. You who have attended his clinics from the Atlantic to the Pacific and have heard him know that he is a practitioner that has few equals in America.

John Adams has never held an elective office in this Association; he has never been a candidate for any office in this Association, and now when his head is growing white with the frost of years, some of his loyal friends have insisted that we should have an opportunity of voting for him for president of the American Veterinary Medical Association. If he is elected president of this Association, you need have no fear that the president of this Association will not represent the veterinary profession as few men in America can represent it, and I assure you that there will be no other association, professional or otherwise, that has a president who is beyond Dr. John Adams, and so, gentlemen, I appeal to you to vote for Dr. John Adams who is one of nature's noblemen, a gentleman without fear and a leading veterinarian in America for a third of a century. (Applause)

DR. KINSLEY: Mr. President and Members of the American Veterinary Medical Association: I do not want to appear before you to talk against John Adams. I am before you to talk in favor of L. A. Merillat. He is well known to each and every one of you. I am not going to appeal to you to vote for L. A. Merillat; I am going to tell you to use your judgment and vote for the man who represents the veterinary profession and the rank and file as we are here. (Applause)

DR. C. H. CASE: As a practicing veterinarian from Ohio, I want to second the nomination of our advisor and friend of the practitioner, Dr. John Adams. (Applause)

DR. QUITMAN: In arising to second the nomination of one of the candidates, I wish to call the attention of the members to the fact that honor should go to whom honor is due, and I think that the honor should go to the man who has done something and done the most for this Association. I want to call to your atten-

tion that Dr. Merillat has been a member of this Association for thirty-four years, and I want to call your attention to the fact that he has attended not two or three meetings during that time but thirty-three or thirty-four meetings during that time. (Applause) I want to call to your attention that back in the old days, when we had the big surgical clinics, in every one of them Dr. Merillat was a leading spirit and the biggest worker of all those who volunteered to take part in those clinics, and I reiterate what has already been said, that there isn't a man in the United States or Canada who has done as much for the veterinary profession—the rank and file—as Dr. Merillat, (applause) and having served this Association for thirty-four years, I think that he is entitled to the vote of the members present. (Applause)

COL. J. H. GOULD: Mr. President, I move that nominations be closed.

The motion was seconded.

PRESIDENT STANGE: If there are no other candidates to be named, the motion will be entertained. All those in favor of the motion will signify by saying "aye;" contrary "no." The motion is carried.

We will proceed to ballot. As tellers, I will appoint Dr. Treman, Dr. Steel and Dr. Fitch.

PRESIDENT STANGE: Gentlemen, I trust it is plain to all those voting that you simply write the name of the candidate, whom you want to vote for, on your ballot, and that only those who are members in good standing are entitled to vote. While you are voting you will pass by the tellers, and I want to make this suggestion: that anybody who is not an active member of the Association is liable to be challenged when he casts his ballot, so I hope there won't be any one who will attempt a thing of that kind.

Has everybody voted? If so, the ballot will be declared closed and the tellers will proceed to count the ballots.

Nominations for vice-president are now in order. There are five to be elected.

DR. T. E. SMITH: I would like to place in nomination for vice-president, Dr. J. H. McNeil, of New Jersey.

DR. D. H. UDALL: I would like to place in nomination Lt. Col. R. J. Stanciliff, of the Army.

DR. MAYO: Mr. President, I would like to second the nomination of Lt. Col. Stanciliff. I think it would mean a great

deal to the Veterinary Corps to have a representative of the Army Veterinary Corps on as a vice-president.

DR. J. T. GLENNON: I would like to second the nomination of Dr. McNeil, of New Jersey.

COL. J. H. GOULD: I would like to place in nomination a man who has long been with the Association, who has been a practitioner all these years and rather a prominent practitioner of the Middle West, and that is Dr. J. N. Gould, of Minnesota.

DR. KINSLEY: I would like to place in nomination Dr. Hamlet Moore, of New Orleans.

DR. W. F. CREWE: I would like to nominate Dr. Flower, of Louisiana.

COL. GOULD: I move that nominations be closed.

. . . . The motion was seconded. . . .

PRESIDENT STANGE: Are there any other nominations? If not, the motion to close the nominations will be entertained. Those in favor of the motion will signify by saying "aye;" contrary "no."

DR. CARY: Mr. Chairman, we have only five men and we have five vice-presidents. I move that the by-laws be suspended and the secretary cast the unanimous ballot of the Association for the men in the order named for vice-presidents.

. . . . The motion was seconded. . . .

DR. MAYO: Some one has called my attention to the fact that we haven't a representative from Canada, and I move we reconsider the motion by which the nominations were closed.

. . . . The motion was seconded. . . .

PRESIDENT STANGE: Motion has been made and seconded that we reconsider the motion that nominations be closed. All those in favor signify by saying "aye;" contrary "no." The motion is carried and you are at liberty to make further nominations.

DR. MAYO: Mr. President, I would like to nominate Dr. C. D. McGilvray, Dean of the Ontario Veterinary College.

DR. B. W. CONRAD: I would like to nominate Dr. Newsom, of Colorado.

COL. GOULD: I move that nominations be closed.

. . . . The motion was seconded by Dr. Mayo and carried. . . .

PRESIDENT STANGE: We will proceed to vote. I will name as tellers Dr. Kernkamp, Dr. Pickens and Dr. Dimock.

Has everybody voted? If so, we will declare the ballots closed and the tellers will proceed to count the ballots.

The next office for which you will make nominations is the office of treasurer. Nominations are now in order for the office of treasurer.

DR. FERNEYHOUGH: I nominate Dr. Jacob.

. . . The nomination was seconded variously. . . .

PRESIDENT STANGE: Are there other nominations?

DR. CASSIUS WAY: I move that nominations be closed.

. . . The nomination was seconded by Dr. Faust and carried. . . .

DR. J. A. KIERNAN: Mr. President, I make a motion that the Secretary be instructed to cast the unanimous ballot of this Association for Dr. Jacob as treasurer.

. . . The motion was seconded and carried. . . .

SECRETARY HOSKINS: Complying with your instructions, I hereby cast the unanimous ballot of this Association for Dr. Jacob, of Knoxville, Tennessee, for the office of treasurer for the ensuing year. (Applause)

DR. JACOB: Gentlemen, I want to assure you that I appreciate this very much indeed and I can further assure you that if the secretary does diligent service during the coming year, I will guarantee you just as good a showing at the end of the year as we had this year. (Applause)

PRESIDENT STANGE: We will now proceed with the order of business. I will call for the report of our representative to the Horse Association of America, Dr. W. H. Welch. (Applause)

### REPORT OF REPRESENTATIVE TO THE HORSE ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA

MR. PRESIDENT AND MEMBERS:—

The work of the Horse Association of America, whose sole function consists of advertising the practical and economic advantages of horse power over all other competitors, has gone aggressively forward during the past year.

Through every conceivable channel, facts relative thereto have been placed before the public in the manner best calculated to cause those interested in the problems of transportation, or other lines wherein the horse can perform satisfactory service, to investigate the horse seriously. Every bit of misleading propaganda spread by motor interests has been fairly met and squarely refuted by adequate proof with telling effect. Newspapers, pamphlets, personal letters, public addresses before the various trade assemblies, and direct personal work by representatives of the Horse Association have been the means employed.

Hearty cooperation has been had from the state agricultural colleges, the various breed associations, county agents, auctioneers, veterinarians, bankers, and those whose interests are closely allied to the horse. The management and promoters of state or county fairs, racing meetings, and all other horse shows of whatsoever character wherein competition is had, have contributed useful service. The work represented by the recent pulling contests has been

given the utmost publicity, and is of particular importance because of its bearing on the desirable types of horses and mules to be produced for future demand.

In this connection our profession has a mission to perform that it must meet. It is particularly incumbent upon us to assist in educating the farmer and stockman to the fact that his greatest profit can be expected only through producing a meritorious animal that, at maturity, will conform to market requirements. We must encourage and assist to our utmost in the promotion of horse shows, racing programs, etc., and actively concern ourselves in making accessible for service suitable stallions in our communities.

The stallion registration laws of nearly all our states need drastic revision and are a serious reflection on the intelligence of our profession, which permitted their passage without a protest. With a very few exceptions, they can never be of the least assistance in producing either a sounder or a better class of horses. Diseased conditions are made the basis of rejection of a breeding stallion, without reference to the structural weaknesses that predispose his offspring to blemish. Until conformation and individuality shall become the basis of acceptance or rejection, stallion registration laws will not materially benefit the horse industry. Let us talk "horse," whenever occasion presents. By doing this, we shall vitally assist the "noblest of all animals" in staging a glorious "come-back" for, believe me, the horse *IS* coming back, and is already on the way.

(Signed) W. H. WELCH.

PRESIDENT STANGE: You have heard the report of our representative to the Horse Association of America. What is your pleasure?

DR. MAYO: I move it be received and referred to the Executive Board.

The motion was seconded by Dr. Ferneyhough and carried.

PRESIDENT STANGE: We will now have the report of our representative to the American Research Council, Dr. L. W. Goss.

### REPORT OF THE REPRESENTATIVE TO THE NATIONAL RESEARCH COUNCIL

MR. PRESIDENT AND MEMBERS:—

Your representative to the National Research Council attended the annual meeting of the Division of Medical Sciences of the Council, in Washington, April 26, 1924. At this time a report was rendered indicating the activities of the Committee on Abortion and the research projects, and funds allotted to each, under way in the experiment stations of the United States.

The following is a list of the projects and allotted funds, as reported from the Experiment Stations of the United States. These figures are only approximate.

1. Abortion.....	\$81,040.00
2. Hog Cholera.....	38,230.00
3. Poultry Diseases.....	26,071.00
4. Vegetable Poisons.....	17,390.00
5. Miscellaneous.....	13,523.00
6. Tuberculosis.....	12,940.00
7. Animal Parasites.....	7,750.00
8. Digestion in Herbivora.....	4,112.00
9. Rabies.....	3,600.00
10. Biological.....	3,300.00
11. Hemorrhagic Septicemia.....	3,200.00

12. Diarrhea, Infectious (hog).....	3,000.00
13. Sheep Diseases.....	2,000.00
14. Nephritis in Cattle.....	1,762.50
15. Blackhead.....	1,400.00
16. Anthrax.....	1,200.00
17. Necrobacillosis.....	1,100.00
18. Thyroid.....	1,100.00
19. Pneumonia in Sheep.....	600.00
20. Coccidiosis in Cattle.....	600.00
21. Effects of Diseases of Cow on Milk.....	550.00
22. Glanders.....	500.00
23. Johne's Disease.....	500.00
24. Temperature Studies—Cattle.....	437.00
25. Swamp Fever.....	
26. Digestion (Hogs).....	

Total.....\$219,905.50

The preceding list shows the projects which are attracting the most attention, with abortion leading the list.

The joint Committee on Infectious Abortion from the Division of Medical Sciences and the Division of Biology and Agriculture, with the same personnel as in the previous year—C. P. Fitch, E. D. Ball, and L. W. Goss, Chairman—met with the chairmen of the above named divisions. A representative of the Hygienic Laboratory was called in on account of the close connection between the abortion disease and Malta fever, which disease the Hygienic Laboratory has been studying. A decision was made that the three following activities should be taken up for the coming year:

(1) The annual conferences of the Experiment Station workers and investigators on abortion, which have been called in Chicago, at the time of the meetings of the United States Live Stock Sanitary Association, should be continued in an effort to further cooperation among the workers. The conference held last year was attended by the following men:

R. A. Runnells.....	East Lansing, Mich.
C. P. Fitch.....	St. Paul, Minn.
L. Van Es.....	Lincoln, Neb.
I. F. Huddleson.....	East Lansing, Mich.
E. T. Hallman.....	East Lansing, Mich.
F. B. Hadley.....	Madison, Wis.
R. R. Birch.....	Ithaca, N. Y.
J. W. Connaway.....	Columbia, Mo.
E. C. Schroeder.....	Bethesda, Md.
A. F. Schalk.....	Agricultural College, N. D.
Ward Giltner.....	East Lansing, Mich.
M. F. Barnes.....	Philadelphia, Pa.
H. K. Lewis.....	Columbia, S. Car.
Alvin Broerman.....	Reynoldsburg, Ohio.
L. W. Goss.....	Columbus, Ohio.
I. D. Wilson.....	Blacksburg, Va.
H. Schmidt.....	College Station, Texas.
Joseph P. Scott.....	Manhattan, Kan.
R. C. Reed.....	College Park, Md.
H. F. Lienhardt.....	Manhattan, Kan.
J. Traum.....	Berkeley, Cal.
R. A. Craig.....	LaFayette, Ind.
J. H. Rietz.....	Columbia, S. Car.
J. S. Buckley.....	Washington, D. C.
B. H. Edgington.....	Wooster, Ohio
H. C. H. Kernkamp.....	St. Paul, Minn.
W. L. Boyd.....	St. Paul, Minn.

These men represent or have the use of \$66,500 of the \$81,000 which is used for abortion research in the experiment stations of the United States.

This shows that the greater part of the men working upon this project were in attendance. This should have a great bearing upon increasing cooperation and the achievement of results.

(2) It is advisable to encourage interested parties or corporations in maintaining fellowships for research in infectious abortion.

(3) An effort should be made to stimulate the moral and financial support of the pure-bred associations in order that increased appropriations may be made to further the investigations on infectious abortion.

The Executive Committee of the National Research Council approved the reappointment of the Committee, consisting of the same personnel, to act for the coming year.

On April 28th, exercises were held dedicating the new building recently completed for the National Academy of Sciences and the National Research Council. This is a beautiful marble structure situated in the block between 21st and 22nd and B and C streets, and faces the Lincoln Memorial. The land was purchased at an expense of \$185,000 provided by gifts from private donors. The cost of the building and equipment will be about \$1,350,000, which was donated by the Carnegie Corporation.

The National Research Council is composed of a representative from each of the numerous technical associations in America. These representatives are elected for a period of three years. July 1, 1925, is the date for the expiration of the term of your present representative. Consequently, it will be necessary for this association to nominate a representative prior to its next annual meeting, who will then serve for a period of three years. An individual cannot be elected for two consecutive terms.

(Signed) LEONARD W. GOSS.

PRESIDENT STANGE: Gentlemen, you have heard the report of Dr. Goss. What is your pleasure in regard to it?

DR. MAYO: Mr. President, I move the report be received and referred to the Executive Board.

The motion was seconded.

PRESIDENT STANGE: A motion is made and seconded that the report be received and referred to the Executive Board. Is there any discussion?

The motion was carried.

DR. MAYO: Mr. President, is it proper or desirable that we should elect a member now, to represent this Association on this Council?

PRESIDENT STANGE: I believe he is appointed, Dr. Mayo. Next is the report of the Committee on Legislation.

DR. FERNEYHOUGH: Mr. President and Gentlemen: I went down to Washington in January and you would be surprised to know the condition I found there. Gentlemen, some of the Western Republicans had weakened so badly that they decided to have a test. You are familiar with that test. They have not only had a good many reactors, but on the postmortem they held there last winter they not only found some weak hearts and oily spleens, but don't you remember that they condemned to the tank many of the Western members, including the Attorney-General. Now that left me in pretty bad shape to deal with

Congress. As a matter of fact, gentlemen, it was pretty hard to get any assistance.

Through the help of the other members of the Committee we drafted this little report, but I want you to bear in mind the conditions under which we were laboring.

. . . Dr. Ferneyhough read his report. . . .

## REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON LEGISLATION

MR. PRESIDENT AND MEMBERS:—

As chairman of the Committee, I desire to say that I have not found it necessary to call a meeting of the Committee on Legislation during the past year, as we have had no reason to fear that our rights were being infringed upon, on the one hand, nor are we in immediate need of any new legislation, so far as I have been able to judge, on the other. All of the members of the Committee have written me, and expressed every desire to cooperate and work.

You are all familiar with the report, as published in the JOURNAL of February, 1924, indicating what should be done by our Committee. After carefully considering the subject, as presented in the JOURNAL, I took up the proposed legislation with various representatives, though I am sorry to tell you that I have never found Congress more disturbed than this year. In fact, it has been nearly impossible for me to get an expression of opinion from the members, since all of their time appears to be used either in investigating the past, or planning for their future political lives, with no one particularly interested in what should be accomplished in 1924. Though I have written quite a number of letters to some of the senators and representatives, I am sorry to report that there seems to be "water on the troubled oils" and I do not believe the national legislators will actually get down to work again until after the presidential election, in November.

In order to have more system, and thus better the work, in the future, I am going to suggest that the Committee on Policy present to this Association just what is desired in the way of new legislation. Also authorize your Committee to cope with emergency legislation as it may arise. Then, if the Association accepts the same, let said Association instruct the Committee on Legislation to proceed to try and have the measure, or measures, passed by Congress.

This suggestion of mine may not be wise. However, I am offering the same, because, as chairman of the Committee, I have found it very difficult to decide what is best to do, unless the work has been discussed before the Association, and at least a general opinion expressed as to just what we must ask for and, if necessary, fight for in Washington.

If a legislative committee is to accomplish anything, the chairman must be in a position to wire North, East, South and West, to the individual members, to get in touch with their senators or representatives. This cannot be accomplished unless the individual members are thoroughly familiar with what we are trying to do in Washington. Therefore, I believe that the Association should decide what we want, in the way of new legislation, and then the Committee on Legislation should endeavor to accomplish what has been mapped out by the Association; at least the above is my honest opinion, though I am ready and willing at all times to do what little I can for the future benefit of our Association.

(Signed) J. G. FERNEYHOUGH, *Chairman*.

DR. FERNEYHOUGH: Now here is a recommendation that our Committee desires to make to this Association: "In order to have more system and thus better the work in the future, we are going to suggest that the Committee on Policy present to this Association just what is desired in the way of new legislation, and so forth." (Applause)

PRESIDENT STANGE: Gentlemen, how do you wish to handle this report?

DR. R. R. BIRCH: I move that the report be received and referred to the Executive Board.

. . . The motion was seconded and carried. . . .

PRESIDENT STANGE: That completes the items of business listed for the afternoon. Is there anything that any one would like to bring before the Association at this time?

DR. JACOB: I move that we now receive invitations for the next meeting.

. . . The motion was seconded and carried. . . .

PRESIDENT STANGE: The following is the report on the election of President: Dr. L. A. Merillat, 174; Dr. John Adams, 162. Dr. Merillat, having received a majority of the ballots, is elected president for the ensuing year. (Applause)

DR. FERNEYHOUGH: I move that the vote be made unanimous.

. . . The motion was seconded and carried. . . .

PRESIDENT-ELECT MERILLAT: I want to thank you very kindly, gentlemen, for this honor, and really I do not know how to choose the words to express myself. I want to say to you, as I told my distinguished opponent, it is one of the hardest positions that I have ever been placed in, in my life, to be a candidate for president of this Association against one who I think is one of my best friends, a man who I know believes in me, and I want to assure you I believe in him, and I want to say to you frankly that I do not think you have chosen the better man. Nevertheless, I feel the responsibility and am right now open to receive the advice of your officers and members of this Association to endeavor to make the work of this great body a success during the next year.

In assuming the office of president of this Association, I have only one thought, and that is the welfare of the Association. I do not represent any faction; I have no promises, and I feel incompetent to fill the office, and consequently feel that I will be a safe president because I shall ask you to be my council.

I thank you from the bottom of my heart and again wish to emphasize the fact that I believe you would have done better had you chosen Dr. John Adams.

Thank you. (Applause)

DR. JOHN W. ADAMS: Gentlemen, I think it was Kipling who said, "There is no North, no South, no East, nor West, when good fellows get together." Now we are all here together. We

have elected a representative man in our profession and I, and all my friends and everybody, am going to get behind Dr. Merillat and make this the greatest year we have ever had. (Applause)

We are going to try to keep the veterinary profession on a high plane, higher every year, until the time comes when nobody can look askance at this profession, when the members will be professional men. I am going to die some time, but I am going to see that come before I die, and when we are discouraged, we will do as the prophet of old—turn our eyes to the hills whence cometh our strength.

I thank you for electing my old friend Dr. Merillat, with all the responsibility that goes with it. We are all back of him and we will try to lighten his burden. (Applause)

PRESIDENT STANGE: We will now receive invitations for the next meeting place.

DR. FERNEYHOUGH: Mr. President, I waited for somebody else to get up and I just couldn't wait any longer. Now, of course, I think you ought to meet in Virginia, but I am not going to be selfish about this matter, though I am not going to rest until you do come to Virginia, because I, like Dr. Adams, am going to put off dying just as long as I can, but I do think, gentlemen, that next year will be the appropriate year for us to meet at Ithaca. I think so for many reasons. In that way I am going to get some of you Western boys to come down through Virginia; when you get to Washington you are so near Virginia that you are bound to go to Virginia. You will come down by there, you will see Washington, you will see Mt. Vernon, then you will get down to see many historic places in Virginia, and that will cause you to come to Virginia next time.

Cornell, as you know, is located at Ithaca; you all know what she has done for the veterinary profession, and I have been assured by Dr. Moore that they are extremely anxious to have you visit them.

I will follow you anywhere you go, but, gentlemen, it is all essential for the success of this Association that we have a large attendance. We must have a large attendance in order to make it a success. Now I feel certain that we will have a very large attendance if we meet in Ithaca.

Now let's not fight over this; let's kind of get together. I like to swap horses. Let's go on up to New York this time and have a good time and next time we can go somewhere else. I am not

asking you to meet in Ithaca in 1926, too, just in '25, and I hope we won't have any wrangle over it.

Cornell has never had this meeting. We came over here this year; we have been to the Pacific Coast; you took us so far west a few years ago that some of us have never got back, and now let's go east this time. I feel pretty certain from the smiles all you boys have on your faces that you feel sorry for me, so don't make me blush and feel bad by not doing what I ask you to do. I am never going to ask you to do anything unless I want you to do it. Just think how much less you could do than go up there!

Now leaving all joking aside, it is the place to meet. You will have a royal good time. I was up in Albany, New York, in June. Those people will show you a good time, and I sincerely hope it will be the sense of this meeting to go there in 1925. (Applause)

DR. V. A. MOORE: Mr. Chairman, I wish to thank Dr. Fernyhough for his very cordial invitation for this meeting at our University. I wish, however, at this time, to extend the official invitation from the President of the University which he has already sent to the Executive Board inviting you there next year.

This is not a new event. We are passing through rather strenuous times in all professional educational work, and President Farrand has recognized that there is no place where members of an association can become so rejuvenated with the truths and principles of the sciences upon which their profession rests than to have a sojourn on the campus of a great university, and for that reason he is extending, with the support of the trustees, invitations to various learned organizations of national and international reputation to meet on our campus. We are to have a large gathering there next month.

Now it may seem that a small town like Ithaca could not take care of such an organization as this. In itself it could not, but the University has dormitories and dining halls that will take care of at least 3,000 people, and it is the wish of the President, it is the wish of us all that you should come there and for a short time, for a week, become students again, live in the dormitories of a modern school, roam about the campus and in the halls of science and libraries and get what Oliver Wendell Holmes has told us we can get only by such association, namely, a wealth of knowledge. It has been said that knowledge lives in the laboratories and when it is dead it is decently buried in books.

Now it is the wish of the officials of the University that you

come there. This invitation is extended from the New York State Veterinary Society, from the Mayor of the city of Ithaca, from the Rotary Club of the city of Ithaca, and from the Chamber of Commerce of that city.

Ithaca is situated in the central part of New York State, right in the midst of a great dairy district, and there are many attractions of an intellectual and instructive and spiritual nature that you can have there. We have plenty of facilities for entertaining you as scholars, and we hope that you will come. The University offers every facility. We have a large hall in which the exhibitors will have ample space, where their headquarters can be, where luncheon at noon can be served for ladies and gentlemen, and the University offers endless opportunity for entertainment of a choice and select character for the visit.

Now I could say a great deal about this institution and about the city and about what Cornell University has done; it is the place where that great and good man Daniel Elmer Salmon received his inspiration that brought about our Bureau of Animal Industry; it is the place where Leonard Pearson obtained his inspiration that created the State Live Stock Sanitary Board, and, consequently, there are reasons why you should come there in addition to the advantages of a meeting place.

We have lecture rooms, with plenty and ample facilities for all the sections and for the general assembly, and I can't conceive of a more restful, quiet place than the halls of a great university. We hope that this will be the beginning and that in the future our annual meetings may be surrounded not only with the pleasures of life but with many of those things that stimulate the intellect and inspire the desires of man to do better service.

The University invites you to come and we hope you will accept. (Applause)

PRESIDENT STANGE: Are there other invitations?

DR. B. T. SIMMS: In coming before this Association this afternoon and extending an invitation that you meet with the veterinarians of the Pacific Northwest, in Portland, Oregon, next year, I hope you will pardon me if I go just a little bit into the history of the American Veterinary Medical Association. I say "American" Veterinary Medical Association advisedly because it does embrace the entire North American Continent. We are meeting now for the sixty-first time; fifty-eight out of our sixty-one meetings have been held east of the geographical center of our country; three times in sixty-one years have we

gone into the western half of the country for a meeting—one time to Colorado and twice to California.

We have a little map outside, which most of you have probably seen, showing where the meetings have been during the last decade and a half.

I have no fight against Ithaca, but, gentlemen, of our last thirteen meetings, six of them have been within 500 miles of the Cornell campus, a seventh has been within less than 700 miles. During the last twenty years over half of our meetings have been practically an overnight trip from Ithaca to the point of meeting.

Gentlemen, this is the American Veterinary Medical Association, not the "Corn Belt" nor the "Northwest" nor the "Down East" nor the "Down South." We believe that we have a logical reason for asking you to come with us to the Northwest. During the sixty-one years in which we have had annual meetings, there has been no meeting within 700 miles of Portland. Somebody says, "We have met in San Francisco." Yes, 765 miles from Portland, and surely when we met in Indianapolis the man from New York didn't feel it was in his backyard, but that is the distance from San Francisco to Portland.

We have in the Northwest one of our veterinary colleges. We have graduates from that institution who have never had an opportunity to attend an Association meeting because there has never been a meeting within 1,000 miles of the towns in which they live. I feel that it is nothing but fair that we should give those men, graduate veterinarians and members of this Association in good standing, at least one opportunity to attend such an Association meeting.

The objection has frequently been raised that Portland is too far, that the expenses are too great. Gentlemen, I want to tell you that Portland is far, but the expense is not as great as some of you would have us believe. This makes the tenth successive meeting of the American Veterinary Medical Association that I have attended. When I get back home I will have traveled something over 44,000 miles in order to attend those ten Association meetings. It is an effort for us fellows in the Northwest to come to the meetings year after year, but some of us have made the effort and some of us have come. So far as expense is concerned, however, you might be interested to know that you can buy a round-trip ticket from this town to Portland, Oregon, for less than eighty dollars; you can buy a round-trip ticket from

Chicago to Portland for some eighty-five or eighty-six dollars, so it is not as expensive as you might think because you get the summer rates when your transportation costs you approximately a cent and one-half a mile.

In inviting you to Portland we realize, too, that many of you will want to drive out. You have the two big transcontinental highways that will take you from anywhere here in the great West right to the Pacific Northwest. The Yellowstone Trail will take you by the northern route and the Old Oregon Trail will take you across through Idaho and Wyoming. It is about a six- or seven-day drive from Des Moines to Portland, over good roads—unless it is raining in Iowa—then perhaps you may strike a little mud, but the roads are good the rest of the way. It is about a nine- or ten-day drive from Chicago. If you want to put in two or three extra days, you have the Yellowstone National Park, the Glacier National Park, the Ranier National Park and the Estes National Park, all in reach, and you can take in any of those that you want to.

It isn't necessary for me to boost the appeal of the Northwest to the sportsman; you know that we have the finest fishing on the entire American continent on the Pacific; you know we have great hunting out there; we have mountain climbing; we have the coast not very far away with plenty of cool water if we should happen to have a warm day, and in that connection let me call your attention to the fact that the maximum temperature in Portland yesterday was sixty-six. You won't need electric fans when you get to Portland next year. The temperature will be somewhere between sixty and eighty. It will be very pleasant.

Now as for the city itself, we have a city of a little better than 250,000 people, with a reputation that is nation-wide for good hotels, for hotels that are very reasonable in their prices. We have guarantees from the hotels that they will not raise rates when the Association comes.

As for the entertainment, I want to tell you that the checks are already in the bank to entertain this Association when it comes to Portland next year. We don't "think" we can raise the money, we don't have it "promised," we have the checks already written out and deposited, so we know that we can give you the entertainment when you get there; every single man of the State Association wrote his check and turned it in to me for the entertainment. That shows that the boys are really behind the movement.

Now there are many other things that I should say but I don't want to take up too much of your time. We can have a good meeting in Portland. We won't have as large a meeting as we have in the Corn Belt or that we would have in Ithaca, perhaps. If the one thing we are aiming at every time is big attendance, we will always meet here in Iowa, Illinois, Kansas, Nebraska, Missouri, Wisconsin, or somewhere here in the Corn Belt, where the greatest bulk of our veterinarians are, but, gentlemen, I feel very strongly that this is the *American Veterinary Medical Association* and that we owe it to the veterinarians of America to meet in all parts of the country from time to time. I believe that the Northwest is entitled to one meeting in sixty-two years. I believe that the men assembled here will see the justice of such a plan and will consider our invitation favorably.

In behalf of the veterinarians of the Northwest—and it is the veterinarians that are behind the move—I am very glad to have the opportunity to invite you to meet with us in Portland, Oregon, in 1925, and to assure you that we will do everything in our power to make the meeting one of the successful ones in the history of this big Association.

I thank you. (Applause)

DR. MAYO: Mr. President, I would like to say a word on behalf of the Pacific Northwest. I think it has been the established policy of this Association to meet from time to time in parts of the country where the veterinary profession is not as well established as it is in the great, grain-growing and livestock-growing regions of the central states. We have gone to New Orleans on the plea of the veterinarians from the South that they needed our assistance there; we have gone to Montreal to meet with the veterinarians of eastern Canada, and I believe all who were there last year realized that it was a wise thing to do. Now the veterinarians from the Pacific Northwest, including the western states, the northwestern states and western Canada, invite us. I think it is the third or fourth year. They gave notice at least at the Denver meeting that they were going to ask that we come there and by our presence on the Pacific Coast encourage the profession in that great region.

Now no one has a warmer place in his heart for Cornell than I have because I was a graduate student there, but I do feel that we owe it to the veterinarians of the Northwest to have a meeting there and help them, and I believe that it will do a whole lot of us a tremendous amount of good to take that wonderful trip

to the great Northwest, and we will be better veterinarians and we will enjoy life more if we go there once. (Applause)

DR. JOHN PATTERSON: It occurs to me that the matter of selecting a meeting place for the American Veterinary Medical Association is one requiring a great amount of profound deliberation. I believe it is a point which should not be arrived at hastily; I believe it is one requiring great consideration, one which necessitates some time and some careful thought. I believe the prime thought should be the welfare of the Association. I believe nothing should be done that is not as good as the other thing which might be done, which is better for the Association. In other words, I believe the prime idea is to consider the welfare of the profession as a whole.

I believe it is fitting that the members of this organization express their confidence in the Executive Board of this Association to select this meeting place, wherever it may be, according to their best judgment, considering the requirement for the betterment of the Association.

I move you, Mr. President, that we as a body express our confidence in the Executive Board of this Association by leaving to them the matter of selecting the meeting place of the American Veterinary Medical Association for 1925.

. . . The motion was seconded. . . .

PRESIDENT STANGE: A motion has been made and seconded that we refer this matter to the Executive Board. Is there any discussion?

DR. MAYO: Mr. President, I move an amendment, that the matter be referred to the Executive Board with an expression of opinion from this Association.

. . . The amendment to the motion was seconded. . . .

PRESIDENT STANGE: The amendment is that we refer it to the Executive Board with an expression of opinion. Is there any discussion on the amendment? If not, those in favor of the amendment will signify by saying "aye;" contrary "no." The amendment is carried.

Now you are voting on the motion as amended. Is there any discussion? All those in favor of the motion as amended, that we refer this to the Executive Board with an expression of opinion, signify by saying "aye;" contrary "no." The motion is carried.

DR. MAYO: Mr. President, I move that the opinion be expressed by a rising vote.

. . . The motion was seconded and carried. . . .

DR. MAYO: It is distinctly understood that this vote does not necessarily put it where the majority votes; I mean to say the decision is left with the Executive Board, with just this expression of opinion. Many things may happen which may have a bearing on the question between now and then.

PRESIDENT STANGE: It is understood that this will simply be an expression, and will in no way decide the place of meeting, except that it will indicate to the Executive Board the feeling of this body assembled here.

DR. KINSLEY: I would like to ask what is the use of taking this vote if it is just merely an expression?

PRESIDENT STANGE: It is merely a guide for the Executive Board. Now those in favor of Ithaca as the meeting place for next year will please rise. (60) Those in favor of Portland please rise. (112) (Applause)

I would like to announce at this time the result of the ballot on vice-presidents.

First Vice-President—C. D. McGilvray, Ontario, Canada.

Second Vice-President—J. N. Gould, Minnesota.

Third Vice-President—R. J. Stanclift, Army.

Fourth Vice-President—J. H. McNeil, New Jersey.

Fifth Vice-President—I. E. Newsom, Colorado.

DR. SIMMS: Gentlemen, I don't want to take up any more of your time but it has been called to our attention, those of us who are supporting Portland, that the Executive Board has at times disregarded the expression of the Association in choosing the meeting place. Since it has been done in the past, I would like very much to get the expression here so clearly before them that they won't reverse it, or perhaps get the expression in such a form that they can't change our decision.

The Constitution says that the Executive Board shall decide the meeting place, unless otherwise provided for. I am sure that the Constitution allows us the privilege to decide definitely on the floor because we will then have provided in some other manner, and I am going to move, therefore, that we instruct the Executive Board to select Portland, Oregon, as the next meeting place for the American Veterinary Medical Association.

. . . The motion was seconded. . . .

PRESIDENT STANGE: The motion is out of order. You can't consider that motion without reconsidering your previous action. The previous motion, as carried, was that we express

the sentiment of this meeting to the Executive Board by a rising vote. You have to reconsider that in order to instruct the Executive Board.

DR. KINSLEY: I move that we reconsider our previous action.

. . . The motion was seconded. . . .

PRESIDENT STANGE: Motion is made and seconded that we reconsider our previous action. Is there any discussion? If not, those in favor will signify by saying "aye;" contrary "no." It is carried. The subject is open for discussion.

DR. SIMMS: I move you that the assembly instruct the Executive Board to choose Portland, Oregon, for the next place of meeting of the American Veterinary Medical Association.

. . . The motion was seconded. . . .

PRESIDENT STANGE: Is there any discussion? All those in favor signify by saying "aye;" contrary "no." The motion is carried.

. . . The meeting adjourned at 4:15 p. m. . . .

### ADJOURNMENT

#### THURSDAY MORNING, August 21, 1924

The meeting was called to order at 9:25 by President Stange. The session was devoted entirely to the presentation of papers, no business being transacted. The following papers were presented:

"Economic Problems of Interest to Veterinarian, Producer and Packer," Mr. H. F. Veenker, Sioux Falls, S. D.

Address by Mr. E. N. Wentworth, Chicago, Ill.

"Agricultural Extension, Regulatory Service and Veterinary Practice, Dr. T. E. Munce, Harrisburg, Pa.

"The Specific Micro-organism of Foot-and-Mouth Disease," Dr. C. M. Haring, Berkeley, Calif. (Published in the JOURNAL, September, 1924, page 768.)

"Fox Farming and Its Veterinary Problems," Dr. J. A. Allen, Charlottetown, P. E. I., Canada.

"Prenatal Infestation of Fox Pups with Belascarids," Drs. F. B. Hadley, B. L. Warwick and E. M. Gildow, University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wis.

"The United States Army Veterinary School," Capt. R. A. Kelser, Army Medical School, Washington, D. C. (Published in the JOURNAL, October, 1924, page 69.)

Above papers, not already published, will appear in the JOURNAL during the next few months.

### ADJOURNMENT

• THURSDAY AFTERNOON, August 21, 1924

The meeting was called to order at 2:00 p. m. by President Stange.

PRESIDENT STANGE: The first business is a report from the Executive Board.

SECRETARY HOSKINS: The first item is a recommendation from the Board affecting the use of some of the money in the Salmon Memorial Fund. The Women's Auxiliary, now in session, is awaiting word as to the action of the Association on this recommendation.

The Women's Auxiliary has requests for financial assistance to the extent of about \$1,000 more than they are able to take care of at the present time. The Secretary and Treasurer of the Auxiliary appeared before the Board last night, to see whether some help could not be obtained from the Association, either from the Relief Fund or the Salmon Memorial Fund. This is the recommendation of the Executive Board:

"That such funds from the Salmon Memorial Fund as may be needed, not to exceed \$2,000, by the Women's Auxiliary, to be used in connection with the relief of needy students, be placed at the disposal of the Auxiliary."

The Salmon Memorial Fund is now on time deposit and drawing four per cent. The Women's Auxiliary lends their funds to students under very rigid restrictions and these funds are interest-bearing at four per cent, so it simply amounts to allowing the Women's Auxiliary to have some of this fund, and pay the Association four per cent, rather than to leave the funds in the bank and have the bank pay the four per cent.

Dr. Kinsley moved that the recommendation of the Board be approved; seconded by Dr. Mayo; motion carried.

SECRETARY HOSKINS: I have some applications for membership. These have been approved by the Executive Board and those whose names I will read are recommended to this Association for admission to membership.

Secretary Hoskins read the list. Dr. Kinsley moved that the recommendation be approved and the secretary instructed to cast an unanimous ballot in favor of the applicants, under suspension of the rules, seconded by Dr. Quitman; motion carried. (See list of new members.)

SECRETARY HOSKINS: The Executive Committee has received a report from the Committee on Revision of Constitution and By-laws, has gone over it and in turn makes the following recommendations to the Association: The Board approves the recom-

mendation to amend Section 4 of Article V of the Constitution entitled, "Secretary," to read as follows:

"The Secretary shall perform all the clerical duties of the Association, and be custodian of all its property, except money and surety bonds. The Secretary may also act as Editor or Business Manager of the JOURNAL or both. He shall give bond to the Association in a sum acceptable to the Executive Board. He shall present a written report at the regular meeting."

It was moved by Dr. Mayo to adopt the proposed amendment; seconded by Dr. Kinsley; motion carried.

SECRETARY HOSKINS: The Board approves the recommendation to amend Section 5 of Article V of the Constitution entitled, "Treasurer," to read as follows:

"The Treasurer shall be elected at the regular annual meeting, by ballot, and shall assume the duties of said office on the first day of January next succeeding his election, and shall continue in office for one year. He shall give bond to the Association in a sum acceptable to the Executive Board. At the expiration of his term of office he shall account for and turn over to his successor in office all money, vouchers, and account books belonging to the Association.

"The Treasurer shall pay out moneys only on vouchers countersigned by the President and Secretary, or President and Editor, excepting minor expenses of the Secretary, and such revolving fund allowances as may be placed at the disposal of the Editor and Business Manager of the JOURNAL by the Budget Committee.

"The Treasurer shall, at the expiration of each fiscal year, make a detailed statement, accompanied by vouchers, covering all receipts and expenditures, to the Executive Board and the report shall be published in the official JOURNAL."

It was moved by Dr. Mayo to adopt the proposed amendment; seconded by Dr. Kinsley; motion carried.

SECRETARY KOSKINS: The Board approves the recommendation to amend Section 7H of Article V of the Constitution, to read as follows:

"The Secretary of the Association shall keep accurate records of all meetings of the Executive Board."

It was moved by Dr. Kinsley and duly seconded that the amendment be adopted; motion carried.

SECRETARY HOSKINS: The Board approves the recommendation to amend Section 7M of Article V of the Constitution, to read as follows:

"The Executive Board shall have the accounts of the Secretary, the Editor and Business Manager of the JOURNAL and the Treasurer, audited by a qualified accountant annually or oftener if deemed necessary, and submit annually to the Association a financial statement including inventory."

It was moved by Dr. Quitman and duly seconded that the proposed amendment be adopted; motion carried.

SECRETARY HOSKINS: The Board approves the re commenda-

tion to amend the third paragraph of Section 9 of Article V of the Constitution, to read as follows:

"A vacancy in the office of Treasurer shall be filled by appointment for the unexpired term, by the President."

and to add a paragraph to read as follows:

"In the event of the absence of a member of the Executive Board at a regular or special meeting, the President may appoint a member to fill such vacancy, the temporary appointee, in each case, to be from the same district as the absentee."

It was moved by Dr. Kinsley to adopt the proposed amendment; seconded by Dr. Mayo; motion carried.

SECRETARY HOSKINS: The Board approves the recommendation to amend Section 6 of Article 2 of the By-laws, to read as follows:

"Applications for membership shall be made upon blanks furnished by the Association, in the handwriting of the applicant, and must be endorsed by two members of the Association in good standing, one of whom must be a resident of the state, province or territory in which the applicant resides. Applications must be accompanied by the membership fee of \$5.00 and dues pro rata for the balance of the fiscal year current, as stated on the application blank. Applications must be filed with the Secretary and be examined by him for correctness and completeness as far as available information will allow. After such approval by the Secretary, the latter will cause to be published in the official JOURNAL, as soon thereafter as possible, said application with name and address of applicant, college and year of graduation, and names of vouchers. If no objections shall be filed with the Secretary, as against the applicant being admitted to membership in the Association, his name shall again be listed in the next issue of the JOURNAL, and if no objections shall have been filed within thirty days after the second publication of the name of the applicant, he shall automatically become a member and shall be so enrolled by the Secretary, and membership card issued. If any objections be filed against any applicant, either on first or second notice, said application will be referred to the Executive Board for consideration."

DR. QUITMAN: Is that the only method whereby a veterinarian can become a member of this Association? That is giving the Secretary a chance to take members in, I know, but does that exclude the other method? For instance, an application that is made right at the meeting here?

SECRETARY HOSKINS: It is intended to do away with that.

DR. QUITMAN: Personally I think that a very poor idea, because a great many applicants get the fever, as we might call it, just preceding a meeting, or oftentimes, during a meeting. I think this Association gains many good members under that condition and if a man has to get his application in some two or three months before a meeting, he will oftentimes neglect it. I personally think this proposed amendment is in the wrong direction. It would be all right if the other method could still stand. That is the reason I asked for information.

PRESIDENT STANGE: Gentlemen, there is no motion before the house.

DR. MAYO: I am going to make a motion. I move that this proposed change be laid on the table for one year.

. . . The motion was seconded by Dr. Quitman. . . .

PRESIDENT STANGE: Do you move that as an amendment?

DR. MAYO: No, sir. This is a recommendation of the Executive Board and I move that this section be laid on the table for one year.

PRESIDENT STANGE: This is an amendment to the Constitution and By-laws.

DR. MAYO: I am not amending the amendment. I am moving to lay this section on the table for one year.

PRESIDENT STANGE: Under the rules of order, when you are amending a constitution and by-laws, when an amendment is recommended or proposed, the section amended becomes the principal question, and if you lay the principal question on the table, you lay the question, or the section that is being amended, on the table. The recommendation of the Executive Board is the first amendment to the principal question. Your motion is a second amendment. You dispose of the amendment proposed by laying it on the table. I simply give you this for your information because I know you don't want to lay the principal question on the table.

DR. MAYO: I certainly need a great deal of information on this subject. In the first place I question the decision of the chair. If there was a principal motion before the house, it was not necessary for me to make a motion or to speak to it, but I still hold that a recommendation of the Executive Board, presented properly by the Secretary of this Association, can be laid upon the table.

DR. CARY: I move that the proposed amendment be adopted.

. . . The motion was seconded by Dr. McLeod. . . .

DR. QUITMAN: Is an amendment to that in order?

PRESIDENT STANGE: A motion to lay on the table prevails over the motion to adopt, but the thing that I am trying to get straight in your minds, gentlemen, is that you are voting on an amendment to the principal question, the article as it now stands in the Constitution and By-laws being the principal question. The thing that you are trying to dispose of is the amendment to the principal question as recommended by the Executive Board. I don't want you to lay the principal question on the table.

Roberts' Rules of Order, by which we are governed, states that when you are amending the Constitution and By-laws, the amendment proposed is the first amendment, and the article being amended becomes the principal question, and only one amendment, therefore, can be offered to the amendment recommended, so your motion to lay on the table would apply to the amendment recommended.

DR. MAYO: Mr. President, I don't want to argue the question of the differences of opinion, but the point is that this proposed amendment, in my judgment, is a very awkward one; this part—having it written out in his own hand—is a relic of the dark ages, when we had to write everything by hand and wanted to know whether a man could write or not, and for that reason I want to put this over for another year so that it may be given more attention and put in proper shape. Now if you will suggest some orthodox way of doing this I will be satisfied.

PRESIDENT STANGE: I would like to suggest, gentlemen, if you want to postpone something for a year, move to postpone it, not to put it on the table. The object of a motion to lay on the table is usually, in nine cases out of ten, to kill the proposition that you are tabling.

DR. MAYO: If it is tabled for a year it will have to come up next year.

PRESIDENT STANGE: The Chair rules that when the majority rules to lay a thing on the table it must remain on the table until the majority takes it off.

DR. KINSLEY: I move that this recommendation on this particular article be postponed for a year, if it is going to save argument.

The motion was seconded by Dr. Mayo, who withdrew his motion to lay on the table.

DR. GIBSON: Does the postponement of this annul this entire section of the By-laws? Personally I would like to see this recommendation adopted here today. The amendment I would have in view is that there be an exception made, that all applications received within sixty days of the date of meeting be handled at the meeting. In that way you would overcome the delay that is suggested by a member in taking in these men prior to a meeting; they can be taken in in the old way at the first session of the Association.

PRESIDENT STANGE: The motion before the house is to postpone for one year.

DR. CARY: We are discussing a motion to postpone. Is that open to discussion?

PRESIDENT STANGE: That opens the main question.

DR. CARY: I would like to talk on the main question. Have I the floor?

PRESIDENT STANGE: Yes, sir.

DR. CARY: I want to state the reason why that was put forth. You will recognize that this Executive Committee and this Association spend an undue lot of time that is valuable to this Association, reading and passing on things just as regular as can be, and this is to obviate all that waste of time.

Now it looks to me to be very reasonable. There is nothing in the way of handling those few members that come up at the last minute and this motion or recommendation saves about two-thirds of our time listening to regular things that haven't anything for us or the Board to consider. Now the Board has enough to do and the Board has been criticized for doing too much sometimes.

It seems to me these objections are just scares that you don't see and I believe this ought to be passed right now and stop this thing of wasting time. For what? Little technicalities.

SECRETARY HOSKINS: If this proposed amendment is awkwardly worded, I wish to plead guilty to being awkward.

Answering Dr. Quitman's objections, I wish to state that there will be, in all probability, quite a number of men who would be forced to wait one whole year, until their applications can be acted upon at next year's meeting, simply because they are filed a day or so too late to be acted on at this meeting. I will find a number in the office when I return home. Under the present Constitution and By-laws they have to wait one year.

DR. QUITMAN: But you take in quite a number who file their applications here.

SECRETARY HOSKINS: It is six one way and half a dozen the other. The number who will be benefited under the new plan will offset the number who will be delayed sixty days.

Answering Dr. Mayo's criticism, I might say that the present form of application for membership has a portion which may be filled in on the typewriter, and the only thing that we require is that the applicant actually sign it in his own handwriting.

DR. QUITMAN: Mr. President, I just wanted to say in answer to Dr. Cary's remarks that it seems to me the building up of the membership of this Association is one of the most important,

if not the most important function, and I can't agree with him that it is a waste of time. If it is, then I would suggest that instead of this proposed method, it be postponed for a year and a board of censors, who will have nothing to do but look over the list of applicants, be appointed. I don't agree with Dr. Cary that that is a waste of time.

DR. MAYO: Mr. President, it isn't that I want to take up the time of the Association either talking or reading this list. I want to conserve the time of the Association, I agree with Dr. Cary on that, but I do think, with all due respect to our learned Secretary, that this can be greatly improved.

There is another point in it that I question; I question whether it is desirable to take up the space in the JOURNAL, for two consecutive issues, with the same list of names. Now our JOURNAL space is valuable; we ought to put things in there that really mean something, and I don't see what you want to publish these twice for. If a fellow won't read it once he won't read it the second time.

These are just some suggestions that I think can be improved and that is why I would like to put it over for one year; the Secretary can get it in fine shape and I am sure he would.

DR. CARY: If the gentleman wishes to amend this, he has the privilege right now of amending it from the floor, and besides that, if we throw this over another year, it simply throws the thing back on this committee. The printed space that they will occupy in the JOURNAL won't amount to much in a year. When it gets so voluminous that it costs the Association too much, we can leave out one of the listings.

DR. MURPHEY: Evidently the men who framed this recommendation to the Executive Committee believe that it will expedite our business, or they wouldn't recommend it, and so I hope that the motion to postpone it will be voted down, so we can pass this recommendation.

PRESIDENT STANGE: Is there further discussion? The motion before you is to postpone this proposed amendment for one year. Are you ready for the question? All those in favor signify by saying "aye;" contrary "no." The motion is lost.

DR. KINSLEY: I move you the recommendation of the Executive Board be adopted.

. . . The motion was seconded by Dr. Murphey. . . .

PRESIDENT STANGE: Gentlemen, the motion is made and seconded that the proposed amendment be adopted. Is there

any discussion? All those in favor signify by saying "aye;" opposed "no." The ayes have it and the motion is carried.

SECRETARY HOSKINS: The Board approves the recommendation to amend Section 1 of Article 5 of the By-laws by changing the word "September" to "January." The sense of the proposed change is to have our Association year coincide with the calendar year.

DR. MAYO: I would like to ask for a little information: What are you going to do with the dues for the period from September to January?

SECRETARY HOSKINS: We will collect \$1.67, for one-third of a year, from each member.

It was moved by Dr. Murphey and duly seconded that the amendment be adopted; motion carried.

SECRETARY HOSKINS: The Board approves the recommendation to amend Section 1 of Article 15 of the By-laws, to read as follows:

"No member may vote at any election until he shall have paid his entire indebtedness to the Association."

It is proposed that another section (2) be added to read as follows:

"Each member shall designate to which section he wishes to be affiliated when registering at the annual meeting."

DR. KINSLEY: Mr. President, I would like to ask for some information relative to this section on affiliation. Does it mean that I cannot attend any one of the three sections?

SECRETARY HOSKINS: The only reason for suggesting the addition of this section is to enable us, first, to estimate how the Association is divided from the standpoint of the interests of the members. In the second place, it appeared desirable to have each member designate the section in which he is most interested, for the simple reason that one member has been observed to vote in more than one section during the election of officers.

It was moved by Dr. Fitch and duly seconded that the proposed amendment be adopted; motion carried.

SECRETARY HOSKINS: The Board approves the recommendation to amend Article 17 of the By-laws by deleting "6. Audit" from line 5. This merely dispenses with an audit committee.

It was moved by Dr. Quitman and seconded by Dr. Kinsley that the amendment be adopted; motion carried.

DR. CARY: Mr. President, I notice that the Executive Board did not approve several of the proposed amendments, including

one especially interesting to me. The Committee on Revision of Constitution and By-laws reported this to the Executive Board, as approved. I want to know, first, if this can not be called up at this time, by motion, and presented to the house. If I am in order, I move that the proposed amendment to Section 7A be called up and presented to the house.

PRESIDENT STANGE: May I suggest that you take these amendments up in their proper order?

DR. CARY: Then I make a motion that we take up, in their regular order, those that were not approved by the Executive Board.

. . . The motion was seconded by Dr. McLeod. . . .

PRESIDENT STANGE: Motion is made and seconded that we proceed to consider those amendments recommended by the Committee but not approved by the Board. Is there any discussion?

DR. MAYO: Mr. President, I would like to ask for some information. Do I understand that only those that the Secretary has presented have been considered by the Executive Board?

SECRETARY HOSKINS: All have been considered but only those which were read were approved.

DR. MAYO: Then the others were disapproved?

SECRETARY HOSKINS: Correct.

DR. MAYO: Should they not be read, just as much as those that have been approved?

PRESIDENT STANGE: There is no objection to reading them.

DR. MAYO: I want to know if they should not be read—as a matter of order. They have been referred to the Executive Board for their judgment. Some they have approved, and we are glad to know that; some they have disapproved, and we are equally glad to know that, and I believe it is proper that both should be presented in their logical order.

PRESIDENT STANGE: That is just what we are discussing: Shall we proceed to consider these proposed amendments which were not approved by the Board? All those in favor signify by saying "aye;" contrary "no."

SECRETARY HOSKINS: The Executive Board did not approve the proposed amendment to Section 1 of Article V of the Constitution, entitled, "Officers," as follows:

"The Officers of the Association shall consist of the President, six Vice-Presidents, one of whom must be a resident of each Executive Board district, a Secretary and a Treasurer. No person shall be eligible to the offices of President, Vice-President, Secretary or Treasurer unless

he has been a member in good standing for five years preceding his election."

DR. CARY: Mr. Chairman, I move that it be approved as proposed.

. . . The motion was seconded by Dr. Kinsley. . . .

PRESIDENT STANGE: Motion is made and seconded that this amendment be approved. Is there any discussion?

MAJOR R. J. FOSTER: If this thing goes through, that will bar any member of the Army Veterinary Corps for consideration as a Vice-President or officer of any kind. I think it ought to be considered in that respect.

DR. CARY: I would like to give some reasons why I think the Committee on Revision passed this and recommended it. As you all know, we now have five vice-presidents and, as a rule, they are elected indiscriminately, neither the President nor the Secretary has anything to say about where they shall come from. You can elect all five of them from one district if you want to. As it often is, some of these districts are not represented at all. It has been unfair. I tried to correct it, by suggestion, when I was president; you paid no attention to it. I suggested yesterday that the President and the Secretary line these nominees up in the districts and states and vote for them by districts. They said they had no authority to do that, and this is true. Now I want to ask you if it is fair for districts that have the great number of men to usurp the authority of the region that has few men. Now, if this passes, I would be in favor of making a member of the United States Army Veterinary Corps a member of this Executive Committee. I have that amendment written out; it will have to come up next year, but I want to say to you that this is nothing but fair and there is nothing crooked about it and nobody has any designs on it except getting a square deal. Some of us, in some of the territories, have not had a square deal and if you don't give it to us we are going to fight you until we get it.

PRESIDENT STANGE: Gentlemen, in your discussion please confine your remarks to the proposed amendments.

DR. GIBSON: In the main I favor this proposed amendment. The part that I especially favor is the part that says the vice-presidents shall be elected from the various districts of the country, recognized as districts in this Association. I believe that is eminently fair and proper.

Yesterday, if you remember, we had two nominations for vice-

president from one state. Now I am always, everywhere, in favor of fair distribution of all these honors in the Association. Therefore, I am very much in favor of that part of this amendment.

DR. WAY: Mr. President, I would like to speak on this proposed amendment, bearing in mind that this first amendment should be considered in connection with these subsequent amendments, and give you the reasons of the Executive Board for not approving them.

DR. CARY: Mr. Chairman, I rise to a point of order.

PRESIDENT STANGE: What is the point?

DR. CARY: The point of order is this: this amendment can be passed without the subsequent amendments. The substance of this first amendment is not dependent upon the other amendments.

PRESIDENT STANGE: I think the chairman of the Executive Board is within his rights when he explains why the Executive Board did not approve it.

DR. WAY: The selection of vice-presidents of this Association is just as democratic in its present form as is the selection of president. Fortunately for the Association there can be but one president. It seems to many of us that five vice-presidents are sufficient. In the main, as vice-presidents are nominated, they are selected from various sections and various localities of the country. The addition of one more vice-president to the Association is of very little matter.

This whole question revolves about a very apparent condition of misconfidence in the Executive Board. This was clearly evidenced yesterday, in the action of the Association. Personally and speaking only as one member of the Board, whose term of office will soon expire, I regret very much that the Association sees fit or has cause to express any misconfidence.

The Executive Board is as democratic an organization as any in this great Association. It is just as democratic as the election of the president. A member is selected in each Executive Board district, by ballot of every member of the Association in that Executive Board district who desires to vote. Unfortunately, in many districts a very small percentage of members execute that right, and in a recent election approximately thirty per cent voted, when it would be very desirable if one hundred per cent would vote.

The Executive Board is composed of seven members, one from

each Executive Board district and one member-at-large, and one or two members, as the case may be, pass off from the Board each year. As chairman of that Board for two years, I want to say to you men that we appreciate the support that has been given, but it is very hard, even now, with seven men, oftentimes to get a quorum to do business.

We have passed on all these applications for membership; we have gone over every matter that was submitted to us in the most fair and deliberate way. The Executive Board, as at present constituted, is sufficiently large and sufficiently representative to transact business efficiently. If the Executive Board is to be increased by six or seven more members, one additional from each district, half of whom are to be removed or go out of office automatically every year, it makes an addition to that Board of six or seven or eight men, who come to the Board, each year, without being acquainted with the policies and with the progress and the work of the Association.

Now, then, gentlemen, if the Executive Board is *persona non grata*, my best advice would be to eliminate it entirely and bring back to the floor of this convention, at every meeting and every Association gathering, all of the detailed work that comes before the Executive Board and is disposed of and presented back in a concrete way to you for final action; the hours that we spend, from a full day before the meeting to twelve and one o'clock many nights after the regular sessions, is, I assure you, no especial pleasure and merits, apparently, no very great appreciation, in some instances.

Now, then, the Executive Board is opposed to the addition of another vice-president for the reasons that I have given. We have done the very best we can. Each year we have coming on a new member whose predecessor's term has expired.

I trust that this Association may see fit to continue the executive work and the executive policy of this Association, the program for which and the authorization for which was laid down a few years ago by some of the most capable and able guiders of this Association.

All I can say is that we have done the best we can, that an addition of six or seven members to the Board will make it still more unwieldy and hard to do business, and I doubt if it will be anywhere near as efficient.

I thank you. (Applause)

PRESIDENT STANGE: Is there further discussion?

DR. KINSLEY: Mr. President, I am rather surprised at Dr. Way's discussion on this. As I read this amendment it is clear cut and I didn't think the Executive Board was on trial, Dr. Way, I didn't think that was the idea at all. It is simply dividing the honors of vice-presidents in the respective districts that we now possess. Whatever follows can be disposed of when it comes up, but personally I believe this is a good amendment and should be adopted.

DR. WAY: Mr. President, just one more word. This amendment is simply a forerunner—a leader-up—to the final addition to the Executive Board as provided for in subsequent amendments. I certainly hope that this Association may support the decision of the Executive Board. (Applause)

DR. GIBSON: I wish to explain my remarks on this motion in this way: they were made without any reference to anything that follows in the way of a recommendation. I am voting absolutely on the method of selecting vice-presidents. I didn't know that it was hooked up this way until Dr. Way came forward with a discussion of something farther on. I am not a party to anything that follows, in my remarks about the election of vice-presidents.

DR. CARY: May I ask a question of the chair? If this first amendment carries, does it necessarily imply that we must pass the others?

PRESIDENT STANGE: No, sir.

DR. MAYO: I would like to ask another question. I confess I don't see where any army officer is prohibited. Is there anything in this paragraph that would prohibit an army officer from being put on as a vice-president from any district where he may be stationed or in which he is a resident at that time?

MAJOR FOSTER: Army officers may be in a district two months or four years. I have been in the army nineteen years and the longest I have been in one place is twenty-four months, and this is the case with most army officers.

DR. WAY: Mr. President, I do not want to take up any more time, but the point has been brought up that this does not in any way affect the Executive Board; the amendment of Section 1 of Article V of the Constitution, as proposed, wipes out the Executive Board.

DR. C. P. FITCH: Mr. Chairman, I am just a little bit in doubt and would like a ruling from the Chair. I note in the present Constitution and By-laws that the officers of the Association

shall consist of a president, five vice-presidents, a secretary, a treasurer, and an Executive Board. I note in the proposed change that no mention is made of an Executive Board. Therefore, if this proposed change is adopted, does it wipe out the Executive Board as a board of officers of this Association?

PRESIDENT STANGE: It apparently would.

The motion is that we adopt the proposed amendment to the Constitution and By-laws. Those voting for the motion would vote for the amendment. I want you to be clear on that.

DR. GIBSON: What was your answer to the questions?

PRESIDENT STANGE: The Executive Board would not be listed as officers of the Association.

DR. GIBSON: Later on they propose an Executive Board.

DR. McLEOD: I would like to know where the provision is that provides for the abolition of the Executive Board.

PRESIDENT STANGE: The question was whether this proposed amendment would eliminate the Executive Board as officers of the Association.

DR. McLEOD: There is a provision providing for the Executive Board.

PRESIDENT STANGE: That does not come under "Officers," Doctor. They wouldn't be listed as officers.

SECRETARY HOSKINS: In the section of the present Constitution at issue, the Executive Board is listed among the officers of the Association, and in the amendment proposed to replace it the Executive Board is not mentioned.

PRESIDENT STANGE: The question is asked for. All those in favor of the amendment signify by saying "aye;" those opposed "no." The motion is lost.

Now the proposal was to read all of these amendments. The Secretary will proceed with the next proposed amendment.

SECRETARY HOSKINS: The Executive Board did not approve the proposed amendment to Section 3 of Article V of the Constitution entitled, "Vice-Presidents," as follows:

"In case of death or resignation of the President, or in case of his inability to perform the duties of his office from any cause, the presiding officer shall be selected by the Executive Board from the Vice-Presidents."

DR. KLEIN: The first amendment having been disapproved I believe this amendment becomes unnecessary. I, therefore, move it be disapproved.

The motion was duly seconded and carried.

SECRETARY HOSKINS: The Board did not approve the pro-

posed amendment to Section 7A of Article V of the Constitution entitled, "Executive Board," as follows:

"The Executive Board shall consist of fourteen members, as follows: The President, six Vice-Presidents, one member from each Executive Board district, as hereinafter provided, and one member-at-large. This Board shall annually elect its own chairman."

The Committee on Revision has seen fit to recommend a slight change in the amendment, as originally proposed, by changing the word "fourteen" to "thirteen," and deleting the words "and one member-at-large."

PRESIDENT STANGE: The proposed amendment is before you, gentlemen.

DR. CARY: I move its adoption.

DR. QUITMAN: A point of information: Isn't that amendment automatically lost when the one considering the election of the additional vice-presidents, by districts, is lost?

PRESIDENT STANGE: It is certainly inconsistent, in my opinion.

DR. QUITMAN: It is automatically killed.

DR. CARY: Mr. Chairman, I move its adoption.

DR. KLEIN: Mr. President, in order to bring this matter before the meeting, I move that this amendment be disapproved.

DR. QUITMAN: I second the motion.

PRESIDENT STANGE: The motion to adopt the amendment was not seconded. The motion to disapprove was seconded. Therefore, the motion to disapprove is before you. Is there any discussion?

Those in favor of the motion signify by saying "aye;" contrary "no." The motion is carried.

SECRETARY HOSKINS: The Board did not approve the proposed amendment to Section 7B of Article V of the Constitution, as follows:

"Each member of the Executive Board shall hold office for five years, except the President and six Vice-Presidents, who shall hold office for one year."

A motion was made by Dr. Quitman that the amendment be not adopted. Motion duly seconded and carried.

SECRETARY HOSKINS: The Board did not approve the proposed amendment to Section 7E of Article V of the Constitution, as follows:

The Executive Board shall pass upon the eligibility of all applicants for membership except as hereinafter provided and report their recommendations to the Association. Eight members of the Executive Board shall constitute a quorum.

It was moved by Dr. McLeod that the amendment be disapproved. Motion seconded by Dr. Mayo.

DR. CARY: This amendment will have to be adopted if you accept the amendment that you have already adopted. If you leave this section as it is now the Secretary cannot pass on a solitary man. It will leave it up to the Executive Board. That is why this amendment is proposed. What should be done now is to amend it further and make it read "four members" instead of "eight members."

DR. KLEIN: Mr. Chairman, in order to meet the point raised by Dr. Cary, I would suggest that the amendment proposed be amended by changing the word "eight" to "four," making the sentence read, "Four members of the Executive Board shall constitute a quorum."

The amendment was seconded.

Dr. McLeod withdrew his motion and Dr. Mayo withdraw his second.

PRESIDENT STANGE: The motion before the house now is that we amend the section to read "Four members of the Executive Board shall constitute a quorum." Those in favor of amending the amendment proposed will signify by saying "aye;" those opposed "no." The amendment is carried.

It was moved by Dr. Quitman to adopt the proposed amendment to Section 7E; duly seconded and carried.

DR. MURPHEY: Mr. Chairman, a point of order. Is it legal to change the wording of an amendment that has to lie over for one year unless it is unanimous?

PRESIDENT STANGE: The amendments have lain over not one but two years, I think, and when they are up for adoption they may be amended. The Association has a perfect right to change the wording of the amendments at the time of their adoption, and if a majority votes accordingly, they are so changed.

SECRETARY HOSKINS: The Board does not approve of the proposed amendment to Section 10 of Article V of the Constitution, as follows:

"Special meetings may be called by the Secretary upon written request of ten members of the Executive Board."

It was moved by Dr. Klein to disapprove this amendment; seconded by Dr. Quitman and carried.

SECRETARY HOSKINS: The Board did not approve the proposed additional section (2) to Article 8 of the By-laws, entitled "Nominations," as follows:

"Nominations for President and Vice-President shall be made at the regular annual meeting, one year preceding the time of their assuming office. The names of the nominees for President and Vice-Presidents shall be published in the issue of the JOURNAL following the regular annual meeting."

It was moved by Dr. Quitman that this amendment be not approved; duly seconded and carried.

SECRETARY HOSKINS: The Board did not approve of the proposed amendment to Section 1 of Article 9 of the By-laws, as follows:

The Treasurer and member-at-large of the Executive Board shall be elected at the afternoon session of the second day of the meeting.

or the proposed section (3) to be added to read as follows:

"The President and six Vice-Presidents shall be elected by mail ballot. Within fifteen days after the publication of the names of the nominees in the JOURNAL the Secretary shall mail a ballot to each member of the Association.

It was moved by Dr. Quitman and seconded by Dr. Klein that the amendment be not approved. Motion carried.

SECRETARY HOSKINS: The Board did not approve of the proposed amendment to Section 1 of Article 11 of the By-laws entitled, "Installation," as follows:

"The President and Vice-President shall assume their duties at the close of the annual meeting following their election."

It was proposed that another section (2) be added, to read as follows:

"The member-at-large of the Executive Board shall assume his duties at the close of the annual meeting at which he was elected."

It was moved by Dr. Klein that the amendment be disapproved; duly seconded and carried.

DR. MAYO: Mr. President, I would like to ask Secretary Hoskins if any measure has been proposed in connection with the withdrawal of a candidate who has been nominated for the Executive Board by postal card ballot.

SECRETARY HOSKINS: There has not.

DR. MAYO: I want to call your attention to a serious problem and responsibility in connection with the postal card vote. I was enthusiastically in favor of electing members of the Executive Board in that way, theoretically, but practically it won't work out the way you think it is going to. For instance, we will say in District No. 1 (it wasn't that district) the nominating ballots were sent out and the five receiving the highest number of votes were put on the postal-card ballot, to be voted upon. Then some fellows got busy to elect certain ones up in that district and one of the nominees said, "Here, I want to withdraw and

have them vote for the other fellow." Now, has the Secretary authority to take that man's name off the ballot when he requests it in writing? What are you going to do?

DR. QUITMAN: Don't do it.

DR. MAYO: Well, if I say I decline to be a candidate for that office haven't I a right to?

DR. MERILLAT: You have a right to decline but the Secretary doesn't have to accept it.

DR. MAYO: He hasn't the authority to accept it, that is the problem. I am just putting it up to you.

DR. CARY: Mr. Chairman, may I introduce an amendment?

PRESIDENT STANGE: For action at this time?

DR. CARY: For action next year.

Proposed amendment to the Constitution: First, insert in Section 7A, after the word "large," in line 3:

"And one member to be elected by mail vote, for periods of three years, by the members of the A. V. M. A. who are in good standing in the United States Bureau of Animal Industry, and one member to be elected by mail vote, for periods of three years, by members of the A. V. M. A. in good standing in the United States Army."

Second, that the word "seven," in line 2 of Section 7A be so changed at the time this amendment is adopted as to conform to the number provided on the Executive Board by the Constitution and By-laws.

SECRETARY HOSKINS: Mr. President, there are two horns to the dilemma pointed out by Dr. Mayo; the other horn is, in the event of one of the nominees dropping out, does it automatically lift up the nominee with the next highest number of votes, to bring the number of nominees up to five? There is just as much doubt in my mind as to what to do there as in the other case.

DR. KLEIN: May I ask the Secretary to read the provision of the Constitution and By-laws that is under discussion? I think we would understand the discussion better if he did.

Secretary Hoskins read Article 10 of the By-laws, "Election of Members of the Executive Board," as follows:

"At least six months before the annual meeting, the Secretary of the Association shall send to each member in that district a statement that a member of the Executive Board is to be elected and ask for a nomination to be sent to the Secretary at least four months before the annual meeting. The Secretary shall make a list of the names of the highest five, who shall constitute the nominees for membership of the Executive Board in that district. Each member of the district must send his ballot for nominee of his choice to the Secretary two months before the annual meeting. The nominee shall be voted upon by mail ballot. A plurality only shall be necessary to a choice. In case of a tie the members from the district attending the annual meeting shall decide by

ballot at a meeting of the members from the district called by the President.

The member-at-large shall be elected by ballot at the regular annual meeting."

DR. KLEIN: Now, Mr. President, I would like to point out that the By-laws state that the Secretary shall make a list of the highest five and that they shall constitute the nominees for the office. Now all the Secretary can do, as long as that By-law stands as it is, as I see it, is simply to list the first five. He can't take any of them off, no matter who asks him to.

DR. MAYO: Mr. President, may I say a word? I just want to say a word on behalf of the poor, down-trodden, depressed and roasted Executive Board. I don't think there is any other member of the Association that has been so intimately associated with the Executive Board as I have, and while I didn't agree with them, lots of times, and they didn't agree with me, I want to tell you that I have always found them to have the true interests of this Association at heart in every way and I never have seen the least thing that would cause suspicion to be cast upon the integrity or the ideals that they have before them in working for the good of the Association. You can't please everybody, and if anybody doesn't happen to be pleased, why then damn the Executive Board.

PRESIDENT STANGE: I find an item on our order of business, "Presentation of Proposed Policy," I do not find anybody on the program for that item.

DR. WAY: Mr. President, in accordance with the motion at Montreal, to lay the policy on the table for one year, it was laid on the table and I move that the proposed policy be taken from the table and considered at this time and that the Secretary proceed with the reading of it.

The motion was seconded by Dr. Jacob and duly carried.

DR. QUITMAN: Mr. President, a point of information. Inasmuch as every member has been furnished a copy of the proposed policy, will it be necessary to take the time to read it all?

PRESIDENT STANGE: Not unless the Association so desires.

DR. WAY: Mr. President, there are certain things that have occurred during the year, in reference to the policy, that I think the Secretary should review for the benefit of the Association.

PRESIDENT STANGE: Gentlemen, I think, to be in order, we ought to have a motion to dispose of this proposed policy.

There is no motion before the house now. The policy is before you but without any motion to adopt or anything else.

DR. MAYO: Mr. President, I move that the proposed policy be adopted by the Association.

. . . . The motion was seconded by Dr. Welch. . . .

DR. WAY: Mr. President, I would like to have the Secretary review the action that has been taken by several state associations this year, in reference to the policy, and present any further items of interest, aside from reading, that he may have.

SECRETARY HOSKINS: As I understand it, the intention for postponing action on this proposed policy was for the purpose of giving an opportunity for its publication in the JOURNAL, so that it might be read by every member of the Association, whether he was at Montreal or whether he is here at Des Moines.

The policy was printed in full in the December 1923 issue of the JOURNAL. One of the reasons for publishing it at that particular time was to afford an opportunity for the various state associations to take any action on it that they saw fit. Most of the state associations held meetings during the months of December, January and February. In that connection a number of the associations, state and local, did consider this policy. I do not know whether I have received communications from all of the associations that considered it, one way or the other, or not, but I have received from the secretaries of the associations which I will name, communications advising me that these respective associations had studied, considered and acted upon this policy and, without a single exception, the associations reporting have approved it unanimously.

I haven't a list with me, but from memory, the associations that have reported are:

- Colorado State Veterinary Medical Association.
- Kentucky State Veterinary Medical Association.
- New York State Veterinary Medical Society.
- Veterinary Medical Association of New Jersey.
- Michigan State Veterinary Medical Association.
- Interstate Veterinary Medical Association (Iowa and So. Dak.)
- Michigan-Ohio Veterinary Medical Association.
- Northwestern Ohio Veterinary Medical Association.

I can recall reports from these eight associations, all having unanimously approved it in its present form.

DR. MAYO: Mr. President, is the motion to adopt this before the house?

PRESIDENT STANGE: Yes, and discussion is in order.

DR. MAYO: This is a very wonderful policy; it embraces everything under the earth and above it, but I question if we won't have our hands full. For instance, on page 4, I notice, "Undergraduate veterinary education should be conducted only at institutions approved by the American Veterinary Medical Association. Now if you go to investigate all the educational institutions up to the rank of a university that gives a degree of veterinary medicine, you have certainly got some job on your hands. Theoretically it is fine.

DR. MERILLAT: Nevertheless that should be done. The A. V. M. A. really should know everything that is going on in veterinary education all over the world.

DR. MAYO: I will take it all back; I did not understand it.

PRESIDENT STANGE: Is there further discussion?

DR. WELCH: This represents many days and many nights of work by the Committee on Policy. I think it is fair to every one and to every allied interest. It has been o.k.'d by the Executive Board and should be passed as a whole.

DR. STEEL: I look upon this proposed policy as an absolutely essential factor. We have been going along in the past without any guide. Now, as a representative of other associations, I find that in appearing before different organizations, legislative bodies, secretaries of agriculture, or any such bodies, that if we appear there simply as individuals expressing our opinions, we can't have very much weight. On the contrary, I believe, if we have a policy of this kind we can go to these gentlemen and tell them, "This is not merely our opinion, this is the opinion of the American Veterinary Medical Association."

This action should have been taken several years ago. If it had, a good many of the difficulties that we are facing at the present time would have been avoided. I think the proposed policy, as written, may have some flaws, but in general it is very good. There are many things in there which I think are of great benefit to the practicing veterinarian and, as representing the practitioners in Iowa, I should like to ask that this Association give us some support when we ask for some of these things before these various bodies.

DR. KINSLEY: A question of information. Does the adoption of this carry out the recommendation to appoint certain committees?

SECRETARY HOSKINS: Amendments have already been drafted, which will be introduced immediately following your action on this policy, if necessary. These amendments, which have already been drawn up, provide for the two committees which are mentioned in the policy.

DR. KINSLEY: I don't see, then, that it is necessary to include this committee business. You simply adopt the policy, without the committees. Is that the idea?

PRESIDENT STANGE: The Committees would have to be provided for in the By-laws, would they not? This is not a part of our By-laws. Special committees can be appointed by the President.

DR. McLEOD: I believe it is intended that these committees can be appointed by the president for one year.

PRESIDENT STANGE: The question that is before you, gentlemen, is the adoption of the policy as printed on the folders handed out. Is there further discussion? All those in favor of adopting the proposed policy will signify by saying "aye;" contrary "no." The motion is carried and the policy adopted.

SECRETARY HOSKINS: Mr. President, now that you have adopted the policy, it becomes necessary to make provisions for the two committees which are mentioned in this policy. These committees can be appointed by the incoming president, as special committees, for one year. In order that they may be regular standing committees, an amendment to the By-laws is necessary. The necessary amendments have been drafted and I will read them.

Amend Article 17, Section 1, of the By-laws, by inserting after line 5, the following:

"6. Committee on Policy.

"7. Committee on Veterinary Biological Products,"

and by adding to said section the following:

"The Committee on Policy shall consist of five members, elected as follows: the President, Secretary, Treasurer, chairman of the Executive Board, and one member to be appointed by the President.

"The Committee on Veterinary Biological Products shall consist of five members to be appointed by the President as follows: a representative of the producers of commercial biological products, a representative of the Federal Bureau of Animal Industry, a veterinarian conducting research work and not connected with a commercial concern, a general practitioner, and a state or provincial regulatory veterinarian."

These are introduced at the present time so that they may be acted upon one year hence.

PRESIDENT STANGE: Gentlemen, this amendment will be referred to the Executive Board for their consideration and will

be brought up at the next annual meeting. I think, however, it would be in order to authorize the incoming president to appoint such special committees for the coming year until these amendments can be adopted.

DR. MURPHEY: I so move.

. . . The motion was seconded and duly carried.

DR. CARY: Mr. Chairman, I wish to introduce another amendment, to be acted on next year, an amendment to the Constitution. Section 1 shall read as follows:

"The officers of the Association shall consist of a President, six Vice-Presidents, one of whom shall be a resident of each Executive Board District, the Secretary, Treasurer, and an Executive Board. No person shall be eligible to the office of President, Vice-President, Secretary or Treasurer unless he has been a member in good standing for five years preceding his election."

I want this referred to the Executive Board for next year.

PRESIDENT STANGE: Are there any more amendments to be proposed? As I understand it, these amendments do not have to be read at this time. They can be handed in and referred to the Executive Board.

DR. J. C. FLYNN: I assume I am just a little bit late in presenting a resolution, and I am not familiar with the By-laws of this organization, but I would like to present a resolution.

PRESIDENT STANGE: Will you please wait until we come to that order of business?

DR. FLYNN: I thought you called for amendments. I presume it would be necessary to have an amendment, in order to get the proposition that I want—in other words—a small animal section.

PRESIDENT STANGE: If you will just write out your amendments and hand them to the Secretary it will not be necessary to read them before the organization. They will be referred to the Executive Board and be brought up for action next year.

DR. FLYNN: Then that would mean that it would take two years to get the section established.

PRESIDENT STANGE: If you introduce the amendment this year it may be adopted next year, if the Association sees fit to do so. That would be one year, Doctor.

DR. MAYO: Mr. President, I have changed my mind. I did not think that proposed amendments had to be read, but I believe they do, in order to appear in the proceedings of the Association, so that the members may know what the proposed

amendments are. They should be read here, before the Association.

PRESIDENT STANGE: Gentlemen, the Chair isn't clear on that particular point. The Constitution and By-laws provides that any amendments to this Constitution shall be proposed in writing, at an annual meeting, and referred to the Executive Board for recommendation or otherwise. It does not say they shall be read, they shall simply be proposed in writing. The Chair is not clear as to just what is meant. There is no objection, if you think they should be proposed now.

DR. MAYO: I think they should be proposed to the Association.

PRESIDENT STANGE: Unless there is objection we will have the Secretary read these proposed amendments so as to make certain we are not violating the provision of the Constitution and By-laws.

Secretary Hoskins read the following:

"Notice is hereby given of a proposed change in the By-Laws, Section 6, Article 2."

(Signed) N. S. MAYO.

PRESIDENT STANGE: Won't that amendment have to be written out?

DR. MAYO: Mr. President, I do not think it will, because it deals with just the question of electing new members, but if it dealt with more than one subject I think it would have to be.

PRESIDENT STANGE: The Chair will have to rule that you will have to propose your amendment in writing, because otherwise, unless it becomes a part of the proceedings, nobody will know what the proposed amendment is; it is simply a notice that you are going to amend.

DR. MAYO: I accept that.

PRESIDENT STANGE: I would suggest, if it is agreeable to you, that you have it written and we will accept the notice that it has been read.

DR. COTTON: I understand that Dr. Flynn wishes to present a subject before the body at this time, relative to the necessity for establishing a Small Animal Section, and I think that Dr. Flynn ought to be privileged to present his proposition before the meeting at this time, to show some argument relative to the importance of establishing a Small Animal Section; I think, under the circumstances, Dr. Flynn should be given that privilege.

PRESIDENT STANGE: The Chair doesn't want to deny the privilege of the floor to any one who should have it, but the Chair is of the opinion that the discussion is in order at the time the amendment is up for adoption, because the Constitution and By-laws provides that these must be referred to the Executive Board.

DR. KINSLEY: I move you that Dr. Flynn be given the floor to explain his proposition.

The motion was seconded by Dr. Welch.

PRESIDENT STANGE: I want to be perfectly fair, but it is now after four o'clock and we have considerable business to transact. All I am trying to do is to expedite business and get through.

DR. GIBSON: Mr. President, these amendments proposed here, read by title or otherwise, become a part of the minutes, do they not?

SECRETARY HOSKINS: Yes, sir.

DR. GIBSON: And all minutes are for publication in the JOURNAL, are they not?

SECRETARY HOSKINS: Yes.

DR. GIBSON: Then what more publicity is necessary, when we are behind in the program?

PRESIDENT STANGE: Are there any other remarks? What is your pleasure, gentlemen? The Chair would like to do what the Association desires.

DR. KINSLEY: Dr. Flynn says he will take only two minutes, and there has been a motion to that effect.

PRESIDENT STANGE: Motion is made and seconded that Dr. Flynn be given the floor for a brief period of time. Those in favor of the motion signify by saying "aye;" contrary "no." The motion is carried.

DR. FLYNN: Thank you very much, gentlemen.

Some three or four years ago the matter of creating a special section on small animal work was presented before the Executive Board of this Association and we were informed by the Board that there were enough sections of this Association. Possibly the Board was right at that time, but the growing importance of small animal practice to the present-day veterinarian is such that I believe there is a demand for a section on small animal work in this Association.

My office has been besieged by requests to organize an association of small animal practitioners. I don't believe it should be done, but I do believe there should be a section for the small

animal men. We had a session in St. Louis, some two years ago, and we had over 200 veterinarians in the room at one time, listening to that program, and it shows that they were interested two years ago and they are more interested now. The small animal practitioner, who comes from quite a distance the same as the rest of you and spends his money to come up here, can not get very much out of a meeting of this kind; he is on the program and gives to the other fellow and doesn't get anything back on the small animal line.

We believe that we should have a section that will take care of these fellows who are interested in small animal work, and I would like to present a petition to have this Association create a section on small animal practice. I believe that the veterinarians of the future will demand it; if we don't get it now they will organize an association of their own, and I don't believe that should be done, I don't believe that we should try to organize a national association; I believe we should work together in this Association. (Applause)

PRESIDENT STANGE: Do you have the petition with you, Doctor?

DR. FLYNN: This petition was hurriedly written here, because we knew that the time was very short, and that there would soon be an adjournment and it would mean if we would adjourn without considering this it would be two years before there would be such a section created in this Association.

PRESIDENT STANGE: May I suggest that you make it possible for Dr. Flynn to submit an amendment to the Constitution and By-laws at this meeting so it might be acted on at the next meeting?

SECRETARY HOSKINS: I will draft the proposed amendment:

Amend Section 1 of Article 12 of the By-laws by adding, after "C. Education and Research," the line "D. Small Animal Practice."

PRESIDENT STANGE: If there is nothing further we will proceed with our program.

DR. FLYNN: I want to thank the Association for their courtesy.

PRESIDENT STANGE: We will now call for the report of the International Committee on Tuberculosis.

. . . Dr. Cotton presented the report of the International Committee on Tuberculosis. . . . (Applause).

## REPORT OF THE INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE ON BOVINE TUBERCULOSIS

MR. PRESIDENT AND MEMBERS:—

The International Committee on Bovine Tuberculosis has a rather unusual report to submit for your consideration this year.

In previous reports, the recommendations were confined largely to conclusions reached in the investigations made by the various subcommittees respecting policies and methods to be followed in the suppression of the disease.

In the past, opposition to the tuberculin test was encountered but it was met by the Association by conducting an educational campaign to bring enlightenment to those people who antagonized the test because they had not had sufficient knowledge and experience to judge its merits properly.

Since the last meeting, however, in 1923, the tuberculosis eradication campaign, which is in progress in every state in the United States and the provinces of the Dominion of Canada, has been viciously attacked by individuals and at least one organization, that has, through the distribution of literature and at its public meetings, declared to live stock owners in various states that the test is unreliable and that tuberculin, when injected into non-tuberculous animals, will infect them with tuberculosis. In view of this organized attack, your Committee has the honor to submit the following report:

One of the great contributions to mankind was the discovery of tuberculin by Professor Robert Koch in 1890 and 1891. Its use in the practice of human medicine, while not universal, is considered of high merit by many practitioners in the treatment of tuberculosis.

Tuberculin is proving its greatest usefulness in the hands of the veterinary profession and, but for the careful custody with which it has been guarded by veterinarians, there is reason to believe that this great biologic would have obviously joined the list of the lost arts.

At the time tuberculin was discovered, an American boy was completing his veterinary education in Berlin. Always alert in the acquisition of knowledge, he soon learned of Koch's discovery, and also of its employment by Professor Gutman of Russia, as an agent for discovering tuberculosis in cattle. On his return to the United States, Dr. Leonard Pearson brought with him all the technic of applying the tuberculin test to cattle and, in 1892, he made the first test on this continent. The test was applied to the purebred herd of Jersey cattle owned by Mr. J. E. Gillingham, one of the trustees of the University of Pennsylvania, whose farm was located near Villa Nova, 20 miles west of Philadelphia. Dr. Louis A. Klein, Dean of the School of Veterinary Medicine of the University of Pennsylvania, in an article entitled, "Pioneer Work in Tuberculosis Control," states that there were 79 cattle in the herd, 51 of which reacted to the test.

Soon after the information became known that a large number of cattle had reacted to the tuberculin test, strong protest was made against its reliability by veterinarians, medical practitioners, and live stock owners. This new product was condemned as a farce. Dr. Pearson, however, with his analytical mind, and confidence in what he knew to be a new and accurate means of diagnosis, was not at all influenced by the criticism against the test. His judgment was vindicated when, on postmortem examination, all the reactors showed lesions of tuberculosis.

Within the 32 years that tuberculin has been used in every country in the world, and more especially on the North American Continent, it has gained followers solely because the millions of cattle that have been tested with that product have demonstrated that it is the most reliable agency employed in the detection of disease. The records kept by private veterinarians, city, state and federal authorities, are incontrovertible proofs beyond a peradventure as to the accuracy and reliability of the tuberculin test. To contradict such overwhelming evidence, that has stood the test of skepticism, doubt, and vilification, by such organizations as are herein referred to, for 32 years, it must be necessary to bring forth statistics from reliable authorities in order to gain any credence before any unbiased tribunal.

Tuberculin and the tuberculin test have been attacked many times, and their assailants have passed into obscurity; but the old test is more secure in the

minds of scientists, live stock owners, and all others who have knowledge of its use, than at any previous time.

As a specific instance of organized effort to obstruct the work of eradicating tuberculosis in live stock, your attention is called to the circular entitled, "Tuberculin Testing of Cattle," which was circulated by the American Medical Liberty League, in Meeker County, Minnesota, just prior to the date fixed for retesting the herds in that county.

The American Medical Liberty League, 59 East Van Buren Street, Chicago, Illinois, has distributed in various states during the past year thousands of circulars entitled, "Tuberculin Testing of Cattle," by George Starr White, M. D., N. D., D. O., D. C. P. H. C., P. H. D., L. L. D., F. S., S. C., Lond.

This circular makes a vigorous attack on the tuberculin test and the campaign that is now being carried on by the live stock owners, live stock sanitary officials in all the states comprising the Union, and the Bureau of Animal Industry, for the eradication of tuberculosis of live stock.

What the object of the American Medical Liberty League is in attacking this live stock sanitary problem is difficult to analyze. Perhaps, however, when the history is known of this organization and the author of the pamphlet, it will be made quite clear that they pretend not to believe in infection or immunity, and are endeavoring to build up their own quack remedy business by scurrilous attacks on legitimate medicine and campaigns such as tuberculosis eradication.

George Starr White is connected with other societies of apparently the same character as the American Medical Liberty League. According to the *Journal of the American Medical Association*, Vol. 81, No. 24, of the issue dated December 15, 1923, pages 2050-2053, George Starr White is the Third Vice-President and Chairman of the Council on Medical Education and Hospitals of the American Progressive Association.

In the above-mentioned issue of the *Journal of the American Medical Association*, the American Progressive Association is referred to as another attempt to organize the "twilight zone" of professionalism. Inquiries directed to that journal disclose the fact that up to December 15, 1923, it had been in existence not quite one month.

The *Journal* publishes a biography of the various officers of the association, and in relating the interesting biography of George Starr White, it states: "He was born in 1866, obtained a diploma from the New York Homeopathic Medical College and Hospital in 1908, when he was 42 years old. He was expelled from membership in the Los Angeles County Medical Association in February, 1916. In May, 1915, White was arrested in Chicago and fined \$100 and costs for violation of the Medical Practice Act. During the influenza epidemic in 1918, White put out a "patent medicine," "Valens Essential Oil Tablets," which was said to be "For Gripping the Flu out of Influenza," and was also said to benefit or cure incipient tuberculosis, hay-fever and some other things. White was also the State Vice-President of California of the American Medical Liberty League, the same league that is now condemning the tuberculin test." The *Journal* states that that organization is composed of patent medicine quacks and faddists devoted to the task of blackguarding scientific medicine. It is also stated in the *Journal* that George Starr White was a disciple of Dr. Albert Abrams, A. M., M. D., L. L. D., San Francisco, the author of "The Electrical Nature of Man" and other publications.

The *Lancet* of the date of January 28, 1924, contained an article entitled "The Electrical Reactions of Abrams," by F. Howard Humphreys, M. D. Among the Abrams theories, and the foundation of all of them, is that electrons and not cells are the units of the body. An electron is an atom of electric force. Abrams claimed that every illness is due to erroneous vibrations of electrons, and that carcinoma, syphilis, and tuberculosis could be cured by the proper vibrations of electrons. Another writer claims that there is more electricity in a hand-shake than there is delivered by the oscilloclast, one of the electric machines of Abrams; that the oscilloclast and various other electrical instruments constructed by Abrams diagnose disease by the measurement of the electrons. The oscilloclast is described by one writer as "a contraption which might have been thrown together by a ten-year old boy, who knows

little about electricity, to mystify an eight-year old boy who knows nothing about it." There are two methods practiced by the Abrams school of making diagnosis, one in which the patient is represented in person, and the other in which the patient is represented by a specimen of blood, saliva, or hand-writing, while the reactions are obtained by percussing the abdomen of a healthy young man who serves as a proxy. Diagnoses of tuberculosis, syphilis, and other diseases were made from the hand-writing of persons dead for from fifty to one hundred and fifty years. One of the wonders of diagnosis made by the oscilloclast was from the blood samples, of origin to be mentioned later, sent by Dr. J. J. Blue, Saginaw, Michigan. The report from the laboratory of the examination of the blood submitted was as follows: "Congenital and cryptogenic syphilis; carcinoma of stomach, small and large intestine, colon, pancreas, kidneys and bladder; epithelioma; sarcoma of spine; chronic malaria and diabetes. They may look like a formidable array of diseases to you, but it is not so bad from an electronic standpoint. I cannot give a prognosis without a personal examination, but if all other things are equal, your chances for recovery are very good."

The cheery optimism of the professor of the electronic reactions, in the face of the formidable array of human diseases, was wasted. The specimen of blood had been taken from a perfectly respectable Plymouth Rock rooster.

Another remarkable diagnosis made from a specimen of blood sent to an Abrams practitioner brought forth this diagnosis: "The patient was suffering of 'metastatic carcinoma,' 'tuberculosis genito-urinary tract,' 'colisepsis,' 'a streptococcal infection in the gall-bladder region.'" The diagnosis did not cause the patient to lose hope, because the specimen was not obtained from a human being, but from a nonsuspecting female guinea pig.

Another wonderful power of detection by the wonderful machines of Abrams is the variation of electronic reactions produced by the religious beliefs of the persons to which it is applied. By testing a specimen of the blood, according to Abrams' house organ, "Physico Clinical Medicine," the instrument will show various errors of dullness in a Methodist, a Catholic, a Seventh Day Adventist, a Theosophist, a Protestant and a Jew, respectively.

It is owing to George Starr White and such allies that this Association finds it necessary to reiterate its confidence in the reliability of tuberculin as a diagnostic agent in detecting tuberculosis in live stock. Since the introduction of tuberculin into the United States millions of cattle have been subjected to the test, and into their bodies have been injected varying amounts of tuberculin and there is not one case, or a suspicion of any animal ever having been infected with tuberculosis by the injection of that product, when made and handled in a manner approved by proper authorities. Furthermore, there is no record of any animal free of tuberculosis that has been irreparably damaged by the injection of tuberculin, to the contrary notwithstanding the statement made by George Starr White that "every cow was injured more or less by the injection of tuberculin." His entire circular may be sized up as the wild imagination of a mind whose knowledge of live stock diseases, especially tuberculosis of live stock, is chimerical.

This Association did not recommend that plans be inaugurated for the eradication of tuberculosis of live stock until an exhaustive study had been made of the causes of the disease, its mode of development, its channels of dissemination, its economic importance to the nation, its effect upon public health and the welfare of society at large. Furthermore, the Association thoroughly reviewed the results accomplished by the use of tuberculin in determining diseased from tuberculosis-free animals and as a result of these complete investigations recommended to the live stock owners and sanitary officials, in 1911, that vigorous steps should be taken to check its spread and eradicate it.

This Association, being in possession of all the facts regarding the progress of tuberculosis eradication in the respective states, reaffirms its confidence and reliability in tuberculin and the ability to eradicate the disease from individual herds and from all the herds within any area wherein such work is properly conducted. This Association further commends and strongly urges the eradication of tuberculosis in live stock, both because its presence in a

herd of cattle or swine is the cause of financial loss to the producer and on account of the ability of the bovine bacterium to affect human beings. Especially is this true among children, as shown by the summaries of investigations made by authorities throughout the world, who found from 30 to 40 per cent of tuberculous children, under five years of age, affected with disease contracted from some product of a tuberculous animal.

(Signed) J. A. KIERNAN, *Chairman*.

PRESIDENT STANGE: Gentlemen, you have heard the report of the Committee. What is your pleasure?

DR. KINSLEY: Although it appears that our Committee has got over onto Abramsism, I move the report be received and referred to the Editor.

. . . The motion was seconded. . . .

DR. COTTON: Mr. Chairman, may I make a statement here? I wish you all to understand that perhaps, if this report is approved and adopted by the Association, we may be subjected to a libel suit. We presented this to the Executive Board and they conferred on it, and we felt under the circumstances that we should be willing to accept such a suit and take care of it.

PRESIDENT STANGE: Is there further discussion?

DR. KLEIN: Mr. Chairman, I would like to say that I think under the circumstances a libel suit would be a good advertisement, and I think we should adopt the report for that reason, in hopes that we will get a libel suit.

PRESIDENT STANGE: Motion is made and seconded that we adopt the report.

DR. KINSLEY: The motion is that you *receive* the report.

PRESIDENT STANGE: I want to explain that if you *adopt* the report it becomes a part of the action of this Association. If you *receive* the report you simply take it up for further consideration. We already have *received* it from the Committee.

DR. KINSLEY: Then I will make my motion to *adopt* it.

. . . The motion was seconded by Dr. Quitman; and carried, to adopt the report. . . .

PRESIDENT STANGE: The next order of business is the report of the Committee on Abortion. Dr. Fitch

### REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON ABORTION

MR. PRESIDENT AND MEMBERS:—

Your committee having carefully considered the work which has been published during the past year is of the opinion that the previous reports made to and accepted by the Association contain a summary of the important available facts concerning bovine infectious abortion. For this reason we do not believe that it is necessary to review the previous communications.

The past year has not been productive of important additional facts in relation to this disease. Laws or regulations have been recently passed in two states directed toward the suppression of this disease. The application of these laws has been based upon the serological tests. Your committee has

attempted to determine the reliability of such tests as they are now being carried out in various laboratories. It has learned that there is a great need for the proper standardization of the technic which enters into the accurate test. A sub-committee is now conducting work which will aid in bringing about a satisfactory test. We believe further that all methods of examination, including bacteriological, histological and clinical means, must be taken into consideration before a satisfactory diagnosis can be made.

During the past year our attention has been directed in several instances to medicinal agents which are claimed to be cures of bovine infectious abortion. Your committee has knowledge of no medicinal agent which is in any sense a specific for this disease and believes that the Association should give this fact as wide publicity as possible.

(Signed)

W. W. DIMOCK,  
A. EICHORN,  
E. C. SCHROEDER,  
WARD GILTNER,  
C. P. FITCH, *Chairman*.

DR. FITCH: Mr. President, I move the adoption of this report and the continuation of the Committee.

The motion was seconded and carried.

PRESIDENT STANGE: The next report is that of the Committee on Prevention of Transmissible Diseases of Animals. Dr. Turner.

### REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON THE PREVENTION OF TRANSMISSIBLE DISEASES

MR. PRESIDENT AND MEMBERS:—

In accordance with the rather definite policy which has been pursued by the Committee on the Prevention of Transmissible Diseases for the last two years, your present Committee is continuing this systematic outline, and begs to submit herewith a report on "The Modes of Transmission and Dissemination of the Causes of Transmissible Diseases of Animals and Poultry."

Preventive medicine represents the most modern thought and the most intellectual and scientific movement in sanitary work. It is a very comprehensive term, composed of a number of distinct sciences, of which bacteriology, immunology, pathology, zoology, parasitology, and particularly that specialized branch of the latter, known as medical entomology, are chief contributors.

The fundamental and basic principle of preventive medicine is the fullest possible information and understanding of all the ways, means and agencies which may function as vectors of disease from animal to animal, from herd to herd, and from flock to flock.

After a detailed consideration of the conditions that pertain to the control and prevention of transmissible disease, it becomes quite obvious that our knowledge is not definitely clear on all phases of the various modes of transmission and dissemination of the causes of transmissible diseases and this is one of the limiting factors in sanitary control work. The mechanism of disease transmission is of prime importance in the study and control of infectious disease.

Among the most probable agencies by which viruses of communicable diseases may be spread are the infected animal, water, food, soil, air, transportation carriers, birds, dogs, predatory animals, parasites and insects, not overlooking the possibility of infection of animals through contact with members of the human family suffering from disease or disease processes. It should be remembered that most of the foregoing factors are simply possible or probable media for the conveyance of disease causes.

Effective control of transmissible diseases is largely confined to the control of the infected animals and the careful and cautious use of viruses in the safest manner and form possible.

In making a survey of any infectious disease the veterinarian should invariably consider all factors which could possibly be associated with the introduction or spread of the malady. The first thought is likely to concern the possibility of direct infection. Here a history of newly introduced animals should lead to a careful investigation to determine whether or not such animals were responsible for the disease.

Animals may be either mechanical or true carriers of disease, immune to the particular infection which they carry, or in an apparent state of recovery from same. Carriers in veterinary medicine undoubtedly exist in great numbers, and should receive more attention by practicing veterinarians. At the present they are practically unknown factors and until a fuller knowledge of them is obtained we will continue to grope in the dark. What are carriers of disease, when do they become carriers, and when do they cease to be carriers, are truly vital questions that require solution. The unknown, unsuspected, and undiagnosed carrier represents a very important cog in the machinery of preventive medicine.

We recognize the possible avenues of infection in the individual, i. e., the alimentary canal, respiratory tract, genital tract, milk ducts, tissue wounds and injuries, and the agencies which certain insects play, but we are not fully informed on, and sufficient importance is not attached to, the intermediate and secondary conditions which contribute to disease spread.

In 1918 a great pandemic of influenza swept various parts of the world, taking a tremendous toll of human life, yet definite conclusive information as to the exact modes by which the affection was transmitted is still lacking. There are analogous problems in veterinary medicine. Equine influenza proved a continual menace to the horse power of the army during the World War, and cost the Government huge sums of money. The transmission of this disease is not thoroughly understood.

In transmissible disease, every carrier should be considered a spreader, or a transmitter. The carrier animal may not be a spreader at all times but there is no known way to foretell when it will become a spreader.

We are lacking in definite and conclusive information as to the various modes by which many diseases may be transmitted. Until a relatively short time ago we were satisfied to believe that infectious anemia was a pasture disease, contracted through the ingestion of contaminated grasses and water. Recently several investigators have conducted experiments from which they conclude that fly transmission is a potent factor in the spread of this disease.

In veterinary literature we have recently had an instance which apparently suggests the far-reaching significance of the carrier problem in the realm of animal disease transmission. The experiment horse 636 (Billy), at the North Dakota Agricultural Experiment Station, was experimentally infected with infectious anemia (swamp fever) in 1908. After showing typical symptoms of the disease for a few years, this animal apparently completely recovered as far as all clinical manifestations were concerned. But, during the early summer of 1922, this animal suddenly broke with all the symptoms which accompany a typical field case of infectious anemia which led to his death in August of that year. There was no time, during these many years, when this animal was seemingly in a good state of health, that his blood would not produce the disease when injected into a susceptible animal. He was a distinct and consistent virus carrier during this entire period, as evidenced by no less than eighteen positive inoculations into susceptible horses. The paramount question is, how many other similar cases are at large in the animal world, wholly unknown and unsuspected, though persistent carriers and possibly constant transmitters of disease.

Coincident with and inseparable from the carrier problem is the role of the intermediate host in the transmission of disease. This phase of the subject is so highly complicated, so little investigated and so indefinitely understood that a discussion of it at this time must necessarily be confined to generalities and possibilities.

The domain of veterinary medicine includes a large number of species of animals and fowl, which are preyed upon and infested by a large variety of mites, ticks, flies, mosquitoes, lice, fleas, roundworms, tapeworms, flukes, etc.

In addition to the direct parasitic damage which they inflict upon their hosts, many of them are capable of carrying and transmitting disease-producing organisms.

The classical example we have in Texas fever well illustrates the importance of insects as intermediate hosts in disease transmission. Authors now generally concede that fly transmission of such diseases as anthrax occupies a position of considerable importance.

In recent years some real progress has been made in the investigation of biting and sucking insects and their disease-transmission proclivities, to both man and beast, but it is regrettable to state that the role played by the non-biting insects has had but meagre and superficial study.

Important factors in the spread of animal disease are the food and water supply. While disease is spread or transmitted through agencies other than food and water, the food and water supply very often acts as the final connecting link between the infection and its victim. The feed of large animals is usually uncooked. The water supply of animals receives less attention than the water supply for man. These conditions place the animal at a great disadvantage. Once the food and water supply becomes infected with disease causes, disease in the animals consuming these is assured. It is important, in all work aimed at the prevention of disease transmission, to safeguard the food and water supply, and no investigation of the mode of transmission of an infectious disease is complete until all possible means by which the food and water supply could be contaminated have been investigated.

The fact that most of the communicable diseases must be combated in the light of an infection, spread from animal to animal, represents one of the most enlightened and important advances in preventive medicine. The establishment of proper quarantine measures and strict compliance therewith is essential to animal disease prevention and control.

Too many people have false impressions of the quarantine card. They look upon it as something to be shunted and avoided, and in order to escape it, they often deceive, misrepresent and conceal real disease conditions. Such a course is truly detrimental to both the live stock interests and the welfare of the general public. Much of this distorted turn of mind and misconception is due to lack of sufficient enlightenment concerning the facts and economy of the problem.

When animal husbandmen learn to inflict quarantine measures unselfishly upon their herds and flocks, and faithfully and cooperatively submit to quarantine regulations, as administered by sanitary officials during epizootics, and when the general public will learn to obey and respect such measures, we will have made a giant stride in lessening and curtailing the modes of transmission of communicable diseases. While it is true that such procedures call for some inconvenience and sacrifice, the end result will be greater economy for all concerned.

If the Association deems it advisable to continue this Committee, it is suggested by the members of the present Committee, that future reports be confined to a study of the prevention of important individual diseases not being handled by other special committees.

(Signed) HENRY W. TURNER, *Chairman*.

DR. JACOB: Mr. Chairman, I move the acceptance of the report and the continuance of the Committee.

The motion was seconded by Dr. Klein and carried.

PRESIDENT STANGE: The next committee to report is the Committee on Intelligence and Education. Dr. Simms.

### REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON INTELLIGENCE AND EDUCATION

MR. PRESIDENT AND MEMBERS:

The Committee on Intelligence and Education begs to report as follows:

### 1. INSPECTIONS

During the year, eleven of the thirteen approved colleges which are in operation were visited. In most instances at least two members inspected an institution. It is felt that the colleges recommended below, as being approved, are in general doing conscientious work and are using their available equipment and resources to good advantage. In some instances members of the Committee have made certain suggestions to the deans of the institutions inspected.

### 2. RESEARCH

It is becoming an established and successful policy of the majority of our scientific colleges and universities to expect and require of their instructors a certain amount of original work. This principle, we believe, should be encouraged in our veterinary colleges. It is recognized, however, that if real research is to be done, the teaching load must be lightened, so as to allow time for such work. It is true, too, that special funds for this purpose must be provided, as it would be unwise to use in this way a part of the funds which are now set aside for maintenance of instruction.

There has been introduced into our national Congress a measure known as the Purnell Bill, which will increase the funds allotted to our various state experiment stations. If such increases are made those of our veterinary colleges, which are connected with state agricultural colleges, will in all probability share in the use of these funds.

In some states live stock associations have requested and obtained appropriations from their legislatures for use in investigating animal diseases. We believe such associations should be encouraged to make such requests, from both state and national legislative bodies.

### 3. EXPENSES

It has been the policy of this Committee to use as little of the funds appropriated for its work as was consistent with satisfactory service. Approximately one-third of the One Thousand Dollars appropriated this year has been unused and remains in the treasury.

### 4. RECOMMENDATIONS

We hereby recommend:

(a) *Recognized colleges:* That the following institutions be approved as meeting the requirements of this Association:

Alabama Polytechnic Institute, College of Veterinary Medicine.  
Colorado Agricultural College, Division of Veterinary Medicine.  
Georgia State College of Agriculture, Division of Veterinary Medicine.  
Iowa State College, Division of Veterinary Medicine.  
Kansas State Agricultural College, Division of Veterinary Medicine.  
Michigan Agricultural College, Division of Veterinary Science.  
Université de Montréal, L'Ecole de Médecine Vétérinaire.  
New York State Veterinary College, at Cornell University.  
Ohio State University, College of Veterinary Medicine.  
Ontario Veterinary College, University of Toronto.  
University of Pennsylvania, School of Veterinary Medicine.  
Texas Agricultural and Mechanical College, School of Veterinary Medicine.  
Washington State College, College of Veterinary Science.

(b) *Purnell Bill:* That our Committee on Legislation support the Purnell Bill; that it encourage other organizations to support this measure; and that various live stock associations be encouraged to request from legislative bodies funds for research in animal diseases.

(c) *Appropriation:* That a sum of One Thousand Dollars be appropriated for the use of this committee during the coming year.

(d) *Honorary memberships:* That no such membership be granted this year.

(e) *Scholarship medal:* A motion passed at Montreal last year instructed this Committee to investigate the giving of a medal to the highest ranking graduate of the Army Veterinary School. Since that time the Army veterinarians have established the Hoskins Memorial Medal. Army officials feel that the establishment of medals should be limited. This being true, the

establishment of a second medal seems undesirable. It seems, furthermore, not to be in accord with the instructions of the original motion for the Association to take over a medal already established and bearing a title other than the name of this Association.

We recommend, therefore, that no action concerning a medal be taken at the present time.

(Signed) B. T. SIMMS, *Chairman*.  
LEONARD W. GOSS,  
T. H. FERGUSON,  
D. H. UDALL.

Dr. Simms presented the report in sections, and the recommendations, upon motion by Dr. Mayo, duly seconded and carried, were acted upon seriatim. Motions were made and duly seconded to adopt all of the recommendations made in the report. All motions were carried, without further discussion, with the exception of the motion to adopt recommendation "a," which was discussed as follows:

DR. MERILLAT: I would like to ask a point of information. How does the report leave the status of the undergraduates of the Indiana Veterinary College; that is not mentioned in this report.

DR. SIMMS: The undergraduates of the Indiana Veterinary College, according to the interpretation of our Committee, have been in the past o.k.'d by this Committee, and as far as our Committee is concerned the Indiana College has been approved. We have no right to revoke the approval that we have given them in the past, and so far as these students transferring to other institutions is concerned, it seems to me it is up to the deans of those institutions.

DR. MERILLAT: This report antedates the closing of the Indiana Veterinary College and it seems to me that the school should be mentioned this year, in this report, as among the accredited schools, in order to make the status of the undergraduates of that school legal. These men are going to apply for admission to other schools this coming fall.

DR. SIMMS: I think you are misinterpreting the report. Last year's report approved a list for the year 1923-1924; this list we are recommending now is to approve for the year 1924-1925. Indiana was on last year's list, so that automatically made those men good during this past year.

PRESIDENT STANGE: Gentlemen, I am afraid a motion to adopt a request for an appropriation is not in order because, in the opinion of the chair, it is in conflict with the Constitution and By-laws. I think it is perfectly proper for the Committee

to ask for an appropriation, because the Constitution and By-laws states as follows:

"Committee on Budget shall consist of the President, Secretary, Treasurer and chairman of the Executive Board. It shall be the duty of the Committee to consider the financial resources of the Association and proposed expenditures. The Committee shall report its recommendations to the Association for ratification before the close of the meeting."

So, I think, in order to be consistent, we ought to have the Committee go to the Budget Committee with their request.

DR. QUITMAN: I will withdraw that motion, then, Mr. President.

DR. MAYO: I move we refer it to the Budget Committee.

The motion was seconded and carried.

PRESIDENT STANGE: The next item of business is the report of the Budget Committee.

SECRETARY HOSKINS: The Budget Committee recommends that the following amounts be appropriated for the purposes to be enumerated:

President's contingent fund.....	\$ 500
Committee on Intelligence and Education.....	500
Committee on Legislation.....	1000
Treasurer's contingent fund.....	500
Horse Association of America.....	50
Extension work.....	1000
Committee on Biologics.....	100
and the necessary running expenses for the office of the Secretary-Editor.	

(Signed) C. H. STANGE, *Chairman*.

C. WAY,

M. JACOB,

H. PRESTON HOSKINS.

PRESIDENT STANGE: Gentlemen, you have heard the report of the Budget Committee. What is your pleasure?

DR. MAYO: Mr President, there is one item that is new to me. What is "extension?"

SECRETARY HOSKINS: That is the \$1,000 that was appropriated at St. Louis for extension purposes and has never been expended. We are carrying it over so we will have it available to use when the time comes.

DR. MAYO: I would like to ask another question, and that is: The Committee has recommended only \$500 for the Committee on Intelligence and Education, as I understand it, and the Committee has asked for \$1,000. I think, according to the report of the Committee, they used about \$700 last year.

SECRETARY HOSKINS: By way of explanation, I may say that the Budget Committee has not had an opportunity to consider the report of the Committee on Intelligence and Education which was presented just prior to making this report.

The Executive Board, at one of the sessions at this meeting, discussed some of the activities of the Committee on Intelligence and Education and the opinion was expressed at that meeting that it was believed the time is at hand when it will not be necessary to inspect all of these colleges every year, that an inspection every other year would suffice under present conditions. By cutting down the number of inspections one-half, it seemed to be in order to cut down the appropriation one-half.

DR. MAYO: Well, Mr. President, with all due respect to the Executive Board, I would like to get an expression of opinion from the Committee on Intelligence and Education as to the need for an inspection such as has been carried on in the past and if this \$500 will be sufficient to do the work that this Association expects to be done.

DR. SIMMS: The program that we have outlined for the next year (I might say this is my last year on the Committee, so I am speaking now not from a personal standpoint) could not be carried out with \$500. This last year, I might say, there were only two institutions that were not inspected. Those two, however, are the ones that are most expensive to inspect—they are Texas and Georgia—the two that are quite a way off from any member of the Committee. We can make some inspections on \$500. I believe, though, that it would probably require about as much next year as was used this year. For the last three years we have not used the entire \$1,000; we have used, as I said in the report, as little as we could get by with, to make the inspections we thought were necessary.

If the Association feels that we should inspect the institutions once in two years, or once in three years, why the sum can be materially reduced. We expect, though, to inspect most the institutions next year if this budget is allowed.

PRESIDENT STANGE: Is there further discussion?

DR. MAYO: Mr. President, in order to get an expression of opinion from the Association, and I think the Association should decide the matter, I move that the report of the Budget Committee be amended so that the sum of \$1,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary, be appropriated for the Committee on Intelligence and Education.

. . . The motion was seconded by Dr. Kinsley. . . .

PRESIDENT STANGE: Gentlemen, before the motion is put would you permit the Chair, who is chairman of the Budget Committee, to make a few remarks? (Assent) I know it is usually

not proper for the Chair to discuss motions, but inasmuch as he is chairman of the Committee he would like to say a few words in this connection.

Practically all the institutions we have at present are state institutions. State institutions, almost without exception, are on a biennial basis. We know exactly what we can do for the next two years, and it was, I think, possibly due chiefly to the discussion of the chairman of the Budget Committee that this action was taken, feeling that we should expand our efforts in other directions and that, if we set aside funds for a committee, we can not use them for any other purpose, for fear the committee may exhaust their entire appropriation before the end of the year.

We are appointing two new committees, in connection with our policy work; we need more publicity, and we need to extend our influence in many directions. Therefore, it was the opinion of the chairman of the Budget Committee, and I think it was concurred in by other members of the Committee, that for the present, at least, the attendance at the colleges and other conditions being what they are, little could be accomplished by frequent inspection, and, therefore, that \$500 would be sufficient.

Now I beg your pardon, gentlemen, for discussing it, but as chairman of the Budget Committee I felt it was my duty to do so, in order to protect other members of the Committee.

DR. MAYO: Mr. President, I am glad to hear this explanation. I think it is logical, but the point I wanted to make was that the Committee on Intelligence and Education has had this matter in charge and was most familiar with it and they seem to feel that more than \$500 is needed, and I want the Association to decide the matter.

PRESIDENT STANGE: I think it is largely a matter of deciding whether you want the schools inspected every year or every other year, under present conditions. I think that is the real point to be decided by the Association.

Is there other discussion on this motion? Now the motion is, as I understand it, that the Committee on Intelligence and Education be allowed \$1,000 instead of \$500, as recommended by the Budget Committee. Are you read for the question? All those in favor of the motion signify by saying "aye;" those opposed "no." The motion is lost.

The Budget Committee report is before you.

DR. MAYO: I move you the adoption of the report of the Budget Committee.

. . . The motion was seconded by Dr. Kiernan. . . .

PRESIDENT STANGE: Is there any discussion?

DR. MURPHEY: Is that Committee on Biologics a new committee?

PRESIDENT STANGE: That is a new committee that has been provided for, to be appointed by the incoming president.

The \$100 item for that Committee to take care of the expenses of the practitioner member of that Committee. I think, as the Committee is provided for in the motion, the other members would be members of organizations that would probably pay their expenses to the meeting which they want to hold in Chicago, but the practitioner would not be a member of such an organization, consequently the Association ought to pay his expenses. I think that was the fundamental purpose of that.

Now are you ready to vote on adopting the report of the Budget Committee?

. . . The report was adopted. . . .

PRESIDENT STANGE: Is the Committee on Resolutions ready to report? Dr. Merillat.

. . . Dr. Merillat read a resolution from the National Association of Bureau of Animal Industry Veterinarians:

Des Moines, Iowa, August 20, 1924.

DR. H. PRESTON HOSKINS, Secretary,  
American Veterinary Medical Association.

DEAR DOCTOR:

May we ask you to read the following resolution which was unanimously adopted by our Association.

This Association expresses its appreciation of the active support of the A. V. M. A. in its efforts to improve the condition of the Bureau veterinarian, particularly in securing the classification of veterinarians on an equality with other professions under the Classification Act of 1923.

We urge veterinarians of the Bureau to support the A. V. M. A., both by membership and participation in its conventions, whenever possible.

Very respectfully,

(Signed) H. BUSMAN, *President*,  
J. S. GROVE, *Secretary*.

DR. KIERNAN: I move the adoption of the resolution.

. . . The motion was seconded and carried.

. . . Dr. Merillat read a resolution, submitted by Dr. Welch:

WHEREAS, The use by laymen of living viruses and vaccines is considered by this Association a dangerous practice and detrimental to the best interests of the live stock industry, and

WHEREAS, This Association has outlined a definite policy in reference to biological products, be it

*Resolved*, That the American Veterinary Medical Association go on record as being opposed to the use of living viruses and vaccines by laymen.

DR. KINSLEY: I move its adoption.

The motion was seconded.

DR. MUNCE: Mr. President, I would like to speak in behalf of that resolution. Ex-President Welch was very much interested in connection with a similar resolution which was presented to and adopted by the United States Live Stock Sanitary Association, last year, and in line with that I move the adoption of this resolution, presented by Dr. Merillat.

PRESIDENT STANGE: Is there any further discussion? Motion is made and seconded to adopt the resolution.

DR. MAYO: Just a moment. The question is raised as to whether that included hog cholera virus. I don't remember.

DR. MERILLAT: It says "viruses and vaccines."

PRESIDENT STANGE: Is there further discussion or questions? Those in favor of the motion signify by saying "aye;" contrary "no." The motion is carried.

The next item of business is unfinished business. The Secretary has a little unfinished business here that he would like to present.

SECRETARY HOSKINS: I have the following resignations:

Barnes, J. R., Kansas City, Kans.  
Brouse, S. C., Dayton, Ohio.  
Gaston, J. T., Kansas City, Mo.  
Harrington, C. F., Mitchell, So. Dak.  
Jarvis, G. J., Omaha, Nebr.  
Kelly, T., Philadelphia, Pa.  
Lunneen, C. B., Muscatine, Iowa.  
McNally, H. R., St. Joseph, Mo.  
Nockolds, C., Homestead, Fla.  
Pease, J. F., St. Louis, Mo.  
Piatt, H. B., St. Louis, Mo.  
Smart, J. J., Sherborn, Mass.  
Stafford, E. C., Blodgett Mills, N. Y.  
Timmerman, H. J., Maplewood, Mo.  
Welch, W. B., Marshall, Mo.  
Wende, J. A., Buffalo, N. Y.

These members are in good standing and their resignations can be received. They have been approved by the Executive Board.

DR. KIERNAN: I move their acceptance.

The motion was seconded and carried.

PRESIDENT STANGE: Now, gentlemen, if you desire, under this heading, we can have Dr. Mohler's paper on "The California

Foot-and-Mouth Disease Outbreak." If there is no objection I will ask Dr. Kiernan to read it.

Dr. Kiernan presented Dr. Mohler's paper. . . .  
(Published in the JOURNAL, September, 1924, p. 760).

PRESIDENT STANGE: The Secretary has a little more unfinished business that he will take up at this time.

SECRETARY HOSKINS: Further report from the Executive Board. Six applications for membership. (See list of new members).

PRESIDENT STANGE: Gentlemen, you have heard the report of the Executive Board. What is your pleasure?

DR. JACOB: Mr. Chairman, I move that the report of the Executive Board be accepted and the Secretary instructed to cast the ballot of the Association for the election of these candidates.

The motion was seconded by Dr. Kiernan and carried, and the Secretary cast the ballot.

PRESIDENT STANGE: Have you more unfinished business?

SECRETARY HOSKINS: I have one other item. I have been requested, in order to get it in the records of this meeting, to make the announcement that the veterinarians of South Carolina want the 1926 meeting in Charleston. One reason why they want that meeting is to mark the fifty-year period of membership for Dr. Benjamin McInnes, who will have been a member of this Association fifty years in 1926.

The veterinarians of Kentucky have also expressed a desire to have the 1926 meeting in Lexington.

PRESIDENT STANGE: Has any member of the Association any unfinished business that he would like to bring up? Has any member of the Association any new business? If not, we have arrived at the point where we will install officers. I may say in this connection that it was not convenient to put this installation of officers at any other point in the program. Therefore, they will be installed at this time and assume their duties on the close of this convention tomorrow evening.

Dr. Hazlet, will you escort the newly elected president to the platform?

Dr. Hazlet escorted President-Elect Merillat to the platform. . . . (Applause).

PRESIDENT STANGE: Gentlemen, I am glad to present Dr. L. A. Merillat, your president for the ensuing year. (Applause) In this connection I hold in my hand a gavel, which I present to

the Association, to take the place of the one which can not be found, and I hope it will remain the property of the Association until the lost can be found. It comes from one of the farthest corners of the North American Continent, signifying the extent and interest of our Association. It is composed of animal tissue, indicating our interest again in the great animal kingdom. It is made of ivory and came from our distant possession, Alaska. I am very glad to present this to the Association and, Mr. President-Elect, I trust that it will be used as I have endeavored to do, in the best interest of the Association, to promote good feeling and in the interest of justice and progress. (Applause)

PRESIDENT-ELECT MERILLAT: My first thought is to rule an address out of order, insofar as the President is concerned, but since the President has presented the Association with a memento, the duty imposes itself upon me to accept it in your behalf.

President Stange, I assure you that this Association appreciates your remarks, not only in connection with this gavel but the splendid administration that is now coming to a close, and still more appreciates the great meeting that it has been possible to conduct under your administration, a meeting which now goes on record, without fear of successful contradiction, as the greatest meeting that the Association has ever held. Measured from the standpoint of numbers, it far exceeds any other meeting in the history of this Association. And really, Dean Stange, that is the only thing that I hold against you—until now Chicago had the record, and it seems to have resolved itself into your having taken that honor away from us.

The meeting of 1909, irrespective of contrary reports from the Secretary, was the greatest meeting the A. V. M. A. ever held until this one, and whether that is an exaggeration or not I am reminded of the story of old Doc Yak, who said, when he came to Chicago in his 349 automobile, "I made it from Lake Geneva in forty-eight minutes."

A friend said, "Forty-eight minutes from Lake Geneva? Why it is eighty-three miles from Lake Geneva to Chicago; you couldn't drive eighty-three miles in forty-eight minutes and come through all those small towns; that is impossible."

Doc stroked his beard and said, "Well, that is my story and I am going to stick to it."

So henceforth let it be known officially, Mr. Secretary-Editor, that we in Chicago are second best yet.

I want to spare these few moments that you have in closing

the meeting for my more distinguished lieutenants, the Vice-Presidents of this Association. I shall close by simply thanking you for this honor and assuring that it shall be my first aim to maintain harmony in this Association, the harmony that has characterized its work during the last few years. Indeed, it would be the greatest disappointment in my life if harmony were not its greatest achievement during 1924-1925.

I thank you very kindly. (Applause)

PRESIDENT STANGE: Will the Vice-Presidents please stand?

. . . Secretary Hoskins called the names of the Vice-Presidents and those present arose. . . .

PRESIDENT STANGE: Gentlemen, we have a majority anyway.

I simply wanted to call the Vice-Presidents to their feet so you could all see them and I will simply say that in the event of the disability, sickness or otherwise, of the President, it devolves upon one of you to take over the affairs and management of the Association. In other words, to assume the duties and responsibilities of the President. Judging from the appearance of your President, however, I don't believe there is much danger of your having to serve in that capacity, and it is my hearty wish that the President will enjoy the best of health and success during his administration.

I was pleased, this afternoon, to see the members of the Association indicate their confidence in our Executive Board. Gentlemen, I can not close without saying something on that point. I have been a member of the Board, but not during the last four or five years. Therefore, I think I can speak from experience and I feel that the members of our Board constitute the most stable organization our Association has. It must be through an organization of that kind that our policies are carried on from year to year, with some degree of continuity and constructive planning, and I trust that you will continue to show your confidence in an Executive Board that is laboring hours and hours, before we arrive at the meetings and many hours after we retire, in the best interests of the Association and the profession.

I am sure that you will not go wrong, although you may disagree with them, and I bespeak for them your confidence and support. I do that for another reason. I believe that the business of this Association could very well be referred to a competent committee which is conscientious in its efforts, and that the Association could better afford to spend the time, as much of it at least as they can afford, taken away from the regular

business sessions, listening to constructive ideas which will broaden the profession.

I couldn't help but feel that the banquet speaker of last evening, and some of the speakers on this morning's program, gave us a broader viewpoint of our profession than we have had before, and it is my hope, gentlemen, and I beg you to consider it, that the veterinary profession will enlarge its horizon, become more sympathetic and appreciative of our live stock industry and cooperate with those who are in responsible charge. I have made it a point, during the past year, to consult the editors of our leading live stock papers and agricultural journals. I have talked with packers and other people who are interested, financially and otherwise, in the great live stock industry, and I am sorry that I found among some of those people a feeling that the veterinary profession was not sufficiently sympathetic with the great live stock industry to be entrusted to any great extent with its destiny.

I am not stating that as a fact, but I am simply saying that that is the opinion of some of the leaders of our live stock industry, and I feel that that can be overcome by proper action and through proper consideration by the American Veterinary Medical Association of those matters which not only affect us directly but indirectly. Our Association ought to study the questions which were presented last night, the question of national food production and its conservation, and I trust you will think on these things and come back to the meeting next year prepared to assist in more constructive work under the able leadership which we will have in our new president.

Gentlemen, I thank you most sincerely for the support I have had.

Upon motion by Dr. Quitman, seconded and carried, the meeting adjourned at 5:50 p. m.

#### ADJOURNMENT

#### NEW MEMBERS OF THE A. V. M. A. ADMITTED AT THE DES MOINES MEETING, AUGUST 19-22, 1924

Adee, James Frederick, Stanberry, Mo.	Bague, Jaime, San Juan, Porto Rico
Agnew, E. H., Waterman, Ill.	Ballou, Victor, Cynwyd, Pa.
Allen, George A., Conrad, Iowa	Barnard, Wirt R., Belleville, Kansas
Anderson, John Hance Alderdice, Delphi, Ind.	Barrett, Clinton D., Akron, Ohio
Ashcraft, Derwin Willoughby, Columbus, Ohio	Barrett, Lawrence F., Cascade, Iowa
Asquith, W. S., What Cheer, Iowa	Beaver, R. S., Harlan, Iowa
Austin, E. M., Cedar Rapids, Iowa	Beirne, Thomas J., West Side, Iowa
	Bell, Carey L., Durham, N. C.
	Bell, William, Ishpeming, Mich.

- Berggren, John R., New Richmond, Wis.  
 Bevan, A. L., Paducah, Ky.  
 Bevins, N. O., Newton, Iowa  
 Black, James J., New Brunswick, N. J.  
 Boevers, Maurice L., Mason City, Iowa  
 Bonnstetter, Frank, Belmond, Iowa  
 Brandly, C. A., Muscatine, Iowa  
 Brodie, James William, Pontiac, Mich.  
 Brooks, B. H., Riverton, Iowa  
 Brown, Ira C., Afton, Iowa  
 Bruns, V. L., Lake City, Fla.  
 Bryer, Clarence J., Linesville, Pa.  
 Buck, F. F., Rural Retreat, Va.  
 Buxton, Edwin Alonzo, Vinton, Iowa  
 Cady, G. W., Mason City, Iowa  
 Cain, Charles Bertram, Little Springs, Miss.  
 Calph, Edward J., St. Paul, Minn.  
 Campbell, Daniel Lorenzo, Fort Lauderdale, Fla.  
 Carey, James C., West Liberty, Iowa  
 Caslick, Edward Albert, Lexington, Ky.  
 Chamberlain, Philip C., Elsberry, Mo.  
 Coneley, Raymond Dawson, Lima, Pa.  
 Conway, James Clifford, New Goshen, Ind.  
 Cowden, Francis M., Oakland, Neb.  
 Crawford, Francis Wright, Colorado Springs, Colo.  
 Culp, Harold F., Eldridge, Iowa  
 Cummings, F. A., LaGrange, Ind.  
 Davis, Forest, Moulton, Iowa  
 Dawson, John C., Vail, Iowa  
 Day, Howard H., Omaha, Neb.  
 Dean, William H., Jefferson Barracks, Mo.  
 Dicke, Edward Lee, Louisburg, Kansas  
 Dickson, R. C., Jefferson City, Mo.  
 Dieckman, Fred C., Farmersburg, Iowa  
 Dierks, W. R., Memphis, Mo.  
 Dikmans, Gerard, Mayaguez, P. R.  
 Doerr, John, Melbourne, Iowa  
 Dohrer, William M., Ayrshire, Iowa  
 Dooling, E. E., Syracuse, N. Y.  
 Dow, H. G., Fort Madison, Iowa  
 Drasky, J. J., Onida, S. D.  
 Dunn, Iva., Atkins, Iowa  
 Dunn, Leonard, Le Mars, Iowa  
 Eckert, Henry Albert, Sebringville, Ont., Can.  
 Ellice, George P., Rutherford, N. J.  
 Ellis, Clinton, Jefferson City, Mo.  
 Emonts, Joseph, O'Fallon, Mo.  
 Esslinger, M. S., Ozark, Ala.  
 Estey, George L., Eden Valley, Minn.  
 Evans, Fred, Sioux Falls, S. D.  
 Feazell, George Francis, Bridgewater, Iowa  
 Feldman, Wm. H., Fort Collins, Colo.  
 Fenstermacher, R., St. Paul, Minn.  
 Fitch, Ernest L., Audubon, Iowa  
 Fitzgerald, I. Charlton, Paia Maui, Hawaii.  
 Foster, Guy C., Greenwood, Ind.  
 Frailey, Burl E., Brighton, Colo.  
 Fridirici, Curtis Alfred, Fogelsville, Pa.  
 Fullarton, W. R., Dubuque, Iowa  
 Galt, Robert L., Quarryville, Pa.  
 Garleb, E. A., St. Louis, Mo.  
 Gasser, Thomas J., Berwyn, Pa.  
 Gerard, R. S., Sigourney, Iowa  
 Gochenour, William S., Washington, D. C.  
 Goddard, C. H., Pine Village, Ind.  
 Goodall, Fred, Gilmore City, Iowa  
 Goode, Alonzo, Milo, Iowa  
 Grewel, Glenn V., Ferguson, Iowa  
 Griffith, Roscoe C., Larchwood, Iowa  
 Grootes, M., Hansen, Idaho  
 Grover, Byron Edward, West Branch, Iowa  
 Hagyard, Chas. E., Lexington, Ky.  
 Hanrahan, John M., Sequim, Wash.  
 Hanson, Hans C., Salina, Kansas  
 Hanson, R. E., Forest City, Iowa  
 Harrison, Edward S., Burlington Junction, Mo.  
 Hastings, L. V., Kingsley, Iowa  
 Hermoso, Estanislao A., Habana, Cuba  
 Hester, P. H., Indianola, Iowa  
 Hinshaw, Wm. R., Manhattan, Kansas  
 Higgins, Edward J., Orient, Iowa  
 Holby, Vernon Avil, Somerville, N. J.  
 Hollingsworth, M. A., Rock Island, Ill.  
 Horn, W. H., Cherokee, Iowa  
 Howard, Alva L., Ames, Iowa  
 Hudson, E. D., Gettysburg, Pa.  
 Hufty, Chauncey J., Burlington, Ind.  
 Hulbush, C. A., So. St. Paul, Minn.  
 Inglis, George R., Auburn, Maine  
 English, Amon F., Lebanon, Mo.  
 Ingmand, J. E., Red Oak, Iowa  
 Joehn, A. H., Charlotte, Iowa  
 Johnson, Albert Charles, Cedar City, Utah  
 Kaderabek, A., Ft. Dodge, Iowa.  
 Keck, William Carl, Grand Rapids, Mich.  
 Killian, Bertram S., Somerville, Mass.  
 Kleaveland, Ingram J., Sioux Rapids, Iowa.  
 Lagerberg, Erland Valdermar, McGregor, N. D.  
 Laird, R. J., Algona, Iowa.  
 Lamborn, F. P., Olathe, Kansas  
 Langenfeld, C. A., Carroll, Iowa  
 Larson, Caspar H., Ames, Iowa  
 Larson, Harry T., Ashland, Wis.  
 Larson, Herbert J., Pelican Rapids, Minn.  
 Latham, M. A., Superior, Neb.  
 Le Donne, Edward G., Glenwood Springs, Colo.  
 Lee, Aubrey, M., Laramie, Wyo.

- Lehman, J. L., Edgar, Wis.  
Leslie, John S., Galveston, Ind.  
Lewman, L. H., Big Spring, Neb.  
Lingo, J. H., Lone Tree, Iowa  
Linse, J. F., Milbank, S. D.  
Lo, Ching-Sheng, Nanking, China.  
Lord, William S., West Baldwin, Maine  
Lowe, Clifton D., Washington, D. C.  
Lundberg, F. O., Wausa, Neb.  
MacDonald, Robert William, Davison, Mich.  
McAhern, D. W., Sioux City, Iowa.  
McCullough, J. Walter, Hanover, Pa.  
McDowell, John James, Britton, S. D.  
McGrath, Charles B., Cedar Bluffs, Neb.  
McGrath, William C., Elma, Iowa.  
McKee, Andrew James, Linn, Kansas.  
Millar, Harry C., Asbury Park, N. J.  
Miller, Albert R., Lake Park, Iowa.  
Miller, Andrew J., Granville, Iowa.  
Miller, Leo P., Lakota, Iowa.  
Miller, Trelford S., New York, N. Y.  
Milleson, C. F., Newton, Iowa.  
Mimnaugh, John J., Long Island City, N. Y.  
Moersfelder, William John, Bronx, New York, N. Y.  
Monroe, G. C., Council, N. C.  
Moon, S. B., Rock Rapids, Iowa.  
Moranville, I. W., Durant, Iowa.  
Morgan, C. M., Indianola, Iowa.  
Moss, Lloyd C., Honolulu, T. H.  
Mulford, Harry E., Osgood, Ind.  
Neeley, Malcolm J., Regina, Sask., Can.  
Neis, C. F., Mt. Sterling, Iowa.  
Nelson, Jas. M. Sigourney, Iowa.  
Neuzil, Paul Vincent, Blainstown, Iowa.  
Newman, J. H., Little Falls, Minn.  
Nutty, N. S., Nevada, Iowa.  
Ober, Fred H., Osceola, Neb.  
O'Brien, Charles J., Decorah, Iowa.  
Okuyama, Sobey, Brook Hill Farm, Wis.  
Olbrich, Florian J., Cumberland, Wis.  
Olsen, Martin L., Duncan, B. C., Can.  
Olson, Julius Rudolph, Regina, Sask., Can.  
Ornbaun, B. C., Petersburg, Ind.  
Ottinger, Guy A., Jamestown, N. D.  
Outhier, Ward Clifford, Yuma, Ariz.  
Parker, Foster F., Des Moines, Iowa.  
Patterson, Roy E., Storm Lake, Iowa.  
Petersen, John C., North Bergen, N. J.  
Phelps, E. T., Mapleton, Minn.  
Phillips, Senator Winfield, David City, Neb.  
Piper, Harry Benjamin, Sharon, Wis.  
Port, Walter Green, Oakland, Iowa.  
Porter, Harold V., Jacksonville, Fla.  
Posse, George A., Chicago, Ill.  
Price, E. A., Garland, Ark.  
Ragan, Lawrence Elmer, Mitchellville, Iowa.  
Ray, M. W., Clark, S. D.  
Reamsnyder, Frederick J., Troy, Tenn.  
Renshaw, Solon B., Ames, Iowa.  
Robens, William Glenn, Poland, N. Y.  
Robertson, David D., Lodi, Wis.  
Robinson, Vincent James, Atlantic, Iowa.  
Roche, J. R., Ames, Iowa.  
Roettiger, N. A., Winona, Minn.  
Rolston, E. A., Oelwein, Iowa.  
Ryan, John James, Palmer, Iowa.  
Salley, Raymond Renouf, Orangeburg, S. C.  
Sandberg, C. R., Zumbrota, Minn.  
Sanders, Dorsey Addren, Lexington, Ky.  
Scherago, Morris, Lexington, Ky.  
Schrader, J. H., Oxford, Iowa.  
Schuchert, Ray, Keystone, Iowa.  
Schultz, O. N., Latimer, Iowa.  
Score, S. M., Albion, Neb.  
Seipel, John R., Poplar Bluff, Mo.  
Sharp, Glen H., Laurel, Iowa.  
Shigley, Fred M., Rolette, N. D.  
Shoulkin, S. D., Allendale, S. C.  
Silvester, P. B., Princeton, N. J.  
Simons, John P., Ottumwa, Iowa.  
Smith, Arthur Ward, West Orange, N. J.  
Smith, Arthur Wendell, Oldham, S. D.  
Smith, Philip, College Station, Tex.  
Sorensen, J. C., Idaho Falls, Idaho.  
Spain, R. J., East St. Louis, Ill.  
Spence, J. H., Clinton, Iowa.  
Spolum, Maurice, Watertown, S. D.  
Statler, George P., Sioux City, Iowa.  
Stemmler, E. M., Lexington, Ky.  
Stow, Perry L., Aplington, Iowa.  
Strinmoen, James Selmer, Highlandville, Iowa.  
Surring, R. E., National Stock Yards, Ill.  
Swanson, Arthur C., Webster City, Iowa.  
Talley, Banks Cooper, Bennettsville, S. C.  
Taylor, F. W., Murray, Iowa.  
Taylor, Rush Urban, Oshkosh, Wis.  
Thomas, Custus Mercer, Nassawadox, Va.  
Timms, John M., Hudson, Mich.  
Tow, Addison, L., Detroit, Mich.  
Troutwyler, Joseph, Elizabeth, N. J.  
Twete, Leonard Roy, Thief River Falls, Minn.  
Underwood, Harry W., Clearfield, Pa.  
Vance, Jasper C., Indianapolis, Ind.  
Varnum, Samuel Chandler, Leon, Iowa.  
Verploeg, Wm. C., Pella, Iowa.  
Wagner, F. E., Glidden, Iowa.  
Waite, J. T., Fenton, Iowa.

Walden, R. S., Lennox, S. D.  
 Ward, B. F., Anthon, Iowa.  
 Warn, C. C., Los Angeles, Calif.  
 Wempe, Albert F., Marysville, Kansas.  
 Wheaton, Olin Gary, Naperville, Ill.  
 Wilder, Raymond W., Stanhope, Iowa.  
 Williams, George C., Clarion, Iowa.  
 Williams, R. W., Eldorado, Ark.  
 Williams, Wm. Earl, Weldona, Colo.  
 Williams, W. T. S., Brooten, Minn.  
 Willis, V. C., Waucoma, Iowa.  
 Wilson, C. B., Britt, Iowa.

Wilson, Edward A., Hackettstown,  
 N. J.  
 Wilson, Frank C., Leesburg, Fla.  
 Wineinger, Jos. M., Boone, Iowa.  
 Wood, George Daniel, Springfield, Vt.  
 Woodward, H. E., Whittemore, Iowa.  
 Worley, Stanley, Reno, Nev.  
 Wormley, G. M., State Center, Iowa.  
 Wright, Edgar D., Milwaukee, Wis.  
 Wright, R. F., Highmore, S. D.  
 Yandell, D. A., St. Francis, Kansas.  
 Young, George A., Syracuse, Neb.  
 Zupp, Benj. A., Ames, Iowa.

### REPORT OF THE EIGHTH ANNUAL MEETING OF THE WOMEN'S AUXILIARY TO THE A. V. M. A.

The eighth annual meeting of the Women's Auxiliary to the A. V. M. A. was held in the South Ball Room of the Fort Des Moines Hotel at 2:00 p. m., on Thursday, August 21, 1924.

Mrs. W. H. Welch opened the meeting with prayer. The president being absent, Mrs. C. E. Cotton was asked to fill the chair. The president's address was read by the secretary.

The minutes of the Montreal meeting were read and approved, and the secretary's report for the year presented.

The treasurer's report showed a balance of \$473.34. Mrs. Lockhart of Kansas City, Mo., chairman of the Auditing Committee, reported the books in good order.

A telegram was read from Miss Ann Blattenberg, of Lima, Ohio, the youngest member of the Auxiliary, stating that she would "attend the meetings when she was a little older." Two letters from Dr. C. D. Barrett were read thanking the Auxiliary for its assistance, thus enabling him to complete his college work.

It was moved by Mrs. Lockhart and seconded by Mrs. Quitman that Article 2, second paragraph, of the By-laws, be amended to read: "Any members three years in arrears for dues shall be automatically dropped from the roll of membership, but may be reinstated on payment of arrearages and approval of the Executive Board."

The following proposed amendment to the Constitution was submitted in writing, read and placed on file and will be acted upon at the next regular meeting:

Article V of the Constitution shall be changed to read: "The officers of the Auxiliary shall consist of a president, first and second vice-presidents, secretary and treasurer, and these officers shall constitute the Executive Board.

"No person shall be eligible to the office of president, vice-president, secretary or treasurer, unless she has been a member in good standing for the two years preceding.

"The president and vice-presidents shall be elected at a regular meeting and assume their duties at the close of the meeting at which they are elected. They shall hold office for two years from date of their election or until their successors are elected.

"A nominating committee of three shall be appointed by the president, not less than six months before each election. This committee shall nominate at least two members of the Auxiliary for each elective office.

"A majority vote shall be necessary to elect.

"The secretary and treasurer shall be appointed by the Executive Board, and approved by the members of the Auxiliary. The term of office shall be at the discretion of the Board."

Article VI, Section 5, shall be excluded from the Constitution. The Executive Board shall pass on all applications for membership; make proper arrangements for the loan fund; and transact other important business of the Auxiliary.

All transactions of the Executive Board shall be approved by the Auxiliary. It requires a two-thirds vote of the members present for its adoption.

The A. V. M. A. agreed to place at the disposal of the Auxiliary \$2000.00 of the Salmon Memorial Fund, the Auxiliary to pay the A. V. M. A. 4% on all money used. This will enable the Auxiliary to enlarge its work, as we have many more requests for loans than we have been able to grant.

A recess was declared for the payment of dues and reception of new members. Twenty-nine new members were added at this time.

Following the call to order Mrs. N. E. Kendall, wife of the Governor of Iowa, extended to us the hospitality of their Capital City and State. This was responded to by Mrs. T. H. Ferguson, of Lake Geneva, Wis.

This was the year for the biennial election of officers which resulted as follows:

President, Mrs. C. E. Cotton, Minneapolis, Minn.

First vice-president, Mrs. C. H. Stange, Ames, Iowa.

Second vice-president, Mrs. L. W. Goss, Columbus, Ohio.

Secretary, Mrs. R. P. Marsteller, College Station, Tex.

Treasurer, Mrs. H. P. Hoskins, Redford, Mich.

It was moved by Mrs. Kinsley that a rising vote of thanks be given the Iowa ladies for the unusually enjoyable time spent in Des Moines.

On motion the meeting adjourned.

(Signed) MRS. R. P. MARSTELLER, *Secretary*.

### PENNSYLVANIA ALUMNI AT DES MOINES

Seventeen classes were represented at the University of Pennsylvania Alumni Dinner, at the Fort Des Moines Hotel, Tuesday evening, August 19, 1924, in connection with the A. V. M. A. convention, as follows:

'92—John W. Adams, Philadelphia, Pa.

'93—Charles E. Cotton, Minneapolis, Minn.

'93—Henry W. Turner, New Hope, Pa.

'94—C. J. Marshall, Philadelphia, Pa.

'97—J. T. Hershheim, Chicago, Ill.

'97—Louis A. Klein, Philadelphia, Pa.

'98—John H. McNeil, Trenton, N. J.

'99—M. Jacob, Knoxville, Tenn.

'04—T. Edward Munce, Harrisburg, Pa.

'04—Walter E. Sharp, Newton, Iowa.

'06—Raymon M. Staley, Philadelphia, Pa.

'08—Luis A. Beltran, Havana, Cuba.

'09—Bruce Blair, New York, N. Y.

'10—Clodoaldo A. Arias, Havana, Cuba.

'10—H. Preston Hoskins, Detroit, Mich.

'11—Walter J. Crocker, Fort Worth, Texas.

'11—Miller F. Barnes, Philadelphia, Pa.

'14—Edward A. Benbrook, Ames, Iowa.

'16—John G. Hardenbergh, Rochester, Minn.

'18—Frederick H. Kelly, Goldfield, Iowa.

'19—Harry E. Biester, Ames, Iowa.

'21—Raymond H. Leighton, Rochester, N. H.

### THE NEW BREED

"Dunno what she is—I calls her American."

"But—er, really, there isn't any such breed of cow, is there?"

"I dunno. She's gone dry, anyhow."—*Sydney (Australia)*

*Bulletin.*

## ASSOCIATION MEETINGS

### GEORGIA STATE VETERINARY ASSOCIATION

The eighteenth annual meeting of the Georgia State Veterinary Association was held at Columbus, Ga., Sept. 16-17, 1924. This interesting meeting was called to order by the president, Dr. J. M. Sutton, and roll-call showed thirty-five members present. Many more reported later.

The welcoming address was made by Hon. J. Homer Dimon, mayor of Columbus. This address was responded to by Dr. J. L. Ruble, of Quitman. President Sutton, in a short talk, showed that the advancement of agriculture depends upon live stock raising, and this in turn depends on the veterinarian, the interests of the two being inseparable.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved. Colonel A. W. Cozart, of Columbus, then gave a talk which was characteristic of this gentleman. Colonel Cozart, in his remarks, ranged from the ridiculous to the sublime and was well received.

Dr. R. F. Thomas, of LaGrange, read a paper on "Deficiency Disease in Animals," with a few photo illustrations, which brought out a flood of discussion. Dr. Thomas believes that many diseases are caused by improper diet and lack of vitamins in the feed. Referring to the case illustrated, Dr. W. A. Scott believed the animal to be suffering from an auto-intoxication. Drs. J. W. Salter and J. M. Sutton were of the opinion that such conditions could be brought about by the ingestion of the placental membranes.

"Some Case Reports from a Small Animal Practice," by Dr. J. C. Wright, of Atlanta, proved interesting to the practitioners, judging from the discussion that followed.

In the paper "Prophylactic Vaccination of Dogs against Rabies," by Mr. T. F. Sellers, Director of the State Board of Health Laboratories, Mr. Sellers showed that the state of Georgia is one of a group of southern states in which rabies is especially prevalent. This is no doubt due to the open season the year around. He explained the various methods of immunization and asked that some experimental data be gathered before the simpler methods are adopted.

After lunch the meeting was called to order at Whitesell's Dairy and, following a cow-judging contest, in which some of the members showed ability as good guessers, a short talk was given by Dr. A. L. Hirleman, B. A. I. Inspector, in charge of cooperative tuberculosis eradication, on the subject of "The Veterinary Practitioner's Position in Tuberculosis Eradication Work." Dr. Hirleman explained the system of recording tests and the responsibility of the practitioner in the cleaning up of infected herds.

The members then returned to the Chamber of Commerce and again met with Mr. Sellers, to continue the discussion of the rabies problem. The Committee on Rabies Investigation was instructed to meet and formulate plans for the carrying on of experiments in the use of prophylactic treatment of the disease.

The meeting was adjourned to assemble at 8:30, at the Cricket Tea Room, where a splendid dinner was served to all members and their ladies.

At 9:30 the following morning, the entire assemblage left for Fort Benning, where, after inspection of the veterinary hospital, which is under the control of Capt. C. B. Dunphy, and an exhibition by the latter's saddle horses, a short meeting was held at the hospital. Here a paper, which was to have been given the day before, at the Dairy, on "Experience in the Treatment of Sterility of Cattle," was read by Dr. C. L. Smith, of Washington, Ga. Dr. Smith's paper brought out many questions and much interesting discussion. Following this paper, Dr. E. D. King, Jr., of Valdosta, gave a paper on "The Veterinarian in the Reserve Corps of the United States Army." Dr. King is a captain in the Reserve Corps, and gave many good reasons why the young veterinarian should be interested in this field. The subject was well handled with appropriate setting. Next, Capt. C. B. Dunphy showed the method and system of inspecting horses for use in the army. His paper on "Inspecting the Horse for Soundness, for Use in the United States Army" showed that Capt. Dunphy is well acquainted with the subject.

A business meeting was then held at which time the following report of the Committee on Rabies Investigation was read and adopted:

WHEREAS, Rabies has been on the increase in Georgia and other southeastern states for the past ten or fifteen years, and

WHEREAS, Public welfare demands more adequate control and suppression of this dreadful disease, and

WHEREAS, Recent experiments seem to justify the extensive adoption of prophylactic treatment of dogs by the single-injection method, therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That the members of the Georgia State Veterinary Association, for the purpose of proving or disproving the merits of this treatment, by extensive immunization and observation, pledge themselves to cooperate with the State Veterinarian and the State Board of Health by keeping individual and complete records of all dogs inoculated by them.

The following resolution was also read and adopted:

For the purpose of putting in operation the provisions of a special resolution passed by the Georgia State Veterinary Association, seeking to secure reliable data as to the merits of prophylactic immunization of dogs against rabies, this Association does hereby authorize and request the members of the special Committee on Rabies Investigation of this Association to formulate such plans and methods of procedure for carrying into effect this plan as may appear most practical in their judgment.

It was also resolved that Dr. S. J. Rayfield be replaced on the rabies investigation committee by Dr. J. E. Severin, because of the latter's connection with the State Veterinary College.

At this meeting the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, Dr. J. E. Severin, Athens; vice-president, Dr. W. E. White, Tifton; secretary-treasurer, Dr. Peter F. Bahnsen, Americus.

Dr. Bahnsen was also re-elected to the position of secretary of the State Board of Veterinary Examiners.

It was voted to arrange for a veterinary short course, to be held sometime next winter, at the College at Athens.

The meeting then adjourned to meet at the home of Capt. Dunphy, where a bountiful barbecue was served under the trees in his yard. The meal was not only one of abundance, but was excellent in every respect. The wives of Dr. W. A. Scott and Capt. Dunphy are to be commended for furnishing such a repast.

The meeting was closed by a review of the riding circus, staged by some of the cavalrymen at the post, and was well enjoyed by all who saw it. This circus will be one long to be remembered. It was hard to conceive the size of Fort Benning. Now, while in the process of construction, it seems scattered; but, when one realizes that it covers an area of 97,000 acres, it is easy to believe that it is destined to become the greatest infantry school in the world.

The next annual meeting will be held on St. Simon Island, near Brunswick, and it is anticipated that a large attendance, including many ladies, will be present.

PETER F. BAHNSEN, *Secretary*.

### MASSACHUSETTS VETERINARY ASSOCIATION

A meeting of the Massachusetts Veterinary Association was held at Springfield, Mass., September 17, 1924. The president, Dr. John B. Lentz, presided.

A business session was held immediately following luncheon, at which about fifty members and visitors were present. Resolutions were presented concerning the deaths of Dr. Harry Lukes, of Springfield, and Dr. Chas. Moore, of Danvers, Mass.

Dr. Thos. Maloney reported for the Committee on Poultry Disease Control and it was decided to maintain this Committee for the purpose of developing the field of poultry practice for the practitioner.

After some discussion it was decided to inaugurate plans for the formation of a New England Veterinary Association, which Association shall be formed by all the veterinary associations of the New England states.

A paper was presented by Dr. Geo. Corwin, Deputy Commissioner on Domestic Animals, Hartford, Connecticut. His subject was the "Whys of Tuberculin Test Failures," and many interesting and valuable points were brought out. As Dr. Corwin is looked upon as an authority, especially in connection with the intradermal test, his paper brought forward many questions. Dr. E. A. Crossman led the discussion and pointed out that the human element was a very important factor in so-called failures of the tuberculin test as a diagnostic measure. He emphasized the necessity of reading close and not giving the owner the benefit of the doubt in suspicious reactions, for by so doing it more often resulted in future trouble and therefore constituted an injustice to the owner. Other speakers were Dr. R. W. Smith, State Veterinarian of New Hampshire, Dr. R. L. Smith, of the Federal B. A. I., Hartford, Conn., Drs. Maloney, Williams, Patton, O'Malley, Shannon, Way and Harrie Pierce.

After a lively discussion concerning the testing of cattle for tuberculosis by private practitioners, steps were taken to bring about a change in the existing law so that more of this work can be done by the practitioner than is now the case.

The meeting was conceded to be one of the most profitable and enjoyable held by the Association.

After adjournment, the members spent the remainder of the afternoon around the buildings of the Eastern States Exposition and in the evening took in the Horse Show.

H. W. JAKEMAN, *Secretary.*

### BRITISH COLUMBIA VETERINARY ASSOCIATION

The annual meeting of the British Columbia Veterinary Association was held at the University of British Columbia, Sept. 19, 1924. There was a good attendance of members. At the morning session the chair was taken by Dr. W. Swenerton, of Vancouver, and in the afternoon by Dr. F. W. Ottewell, of Ladner. The balance was presented by the secretary, Dr. W. Graham Gillam, of Cloverdale, who was congratulated by the members on the satisfactory state of the funds.

Considerable discussion took place with regard to the Canadian National Veterinary Association and Dr. Chester appealed to the members to do all they could to boost it, and also the *Canadian Veterinary Record*. The 1925 meeting of the A. V. M. A. came under consideration and it was resolved to make a grant of \$100 toward the expenses of the local executive.

The Secretary gave his annual report, in the course of which he appealed to the members to be prompt with their dues. Considerable correspondence had been entailed during the past year of office with regard to unqualified practitioners and the meeting unanimously commended the action taken by the Secretary in these cases. Three new members had entered the Association by examination. These were Dr. R. G. Gray, of Edmunds; Dr. W. G. Ballard, of New Westminster, and Dr. Charles Hudson, of Victoria.

The following were elected to the council for the forthcoming year: Dr. J. G. Jervis, of Milner; Dr. D. H. McKay, of Chilliwack; Dr. W. Swenerton, of Vancouver; Dr. F. W. Ottewell, of Ladner; Dr. G. Howell, of Vancouver; Dr. R. G. Gray, of New Westminster; and Dr. W. Graham Gillam, of Cloverdale. The new council subsequently met and unanimously elected Dr. J. G. Jervis, president; Dr. F. W. Ottewell, vice-president; and Dr. W. Graham Gillam, secretary-treasurer and registrar. The council appointed as the Board of Examiners: Dr. W. H. MacKenzie, of the Health of Animals Branch, chairman; Dr. Z. Strong, of the City Health Department, and Dr. D. H. McKay, of Chilliwack.

The afternoon session commenced with an address by Dean Clement of the Agricultural Department of the University in which he welcomed the Association and cordially invited them to meet again next year in the new building at Point Grey.

Dr. Gillam gave his impressions of the meeting of the Northwestern Veterinary Association, recently held at Tacoma, Wash.

Dr. J. G. Jervis gave a very interesting talk on "Traumatic Pericarditis," which resulted in a very good discussion.

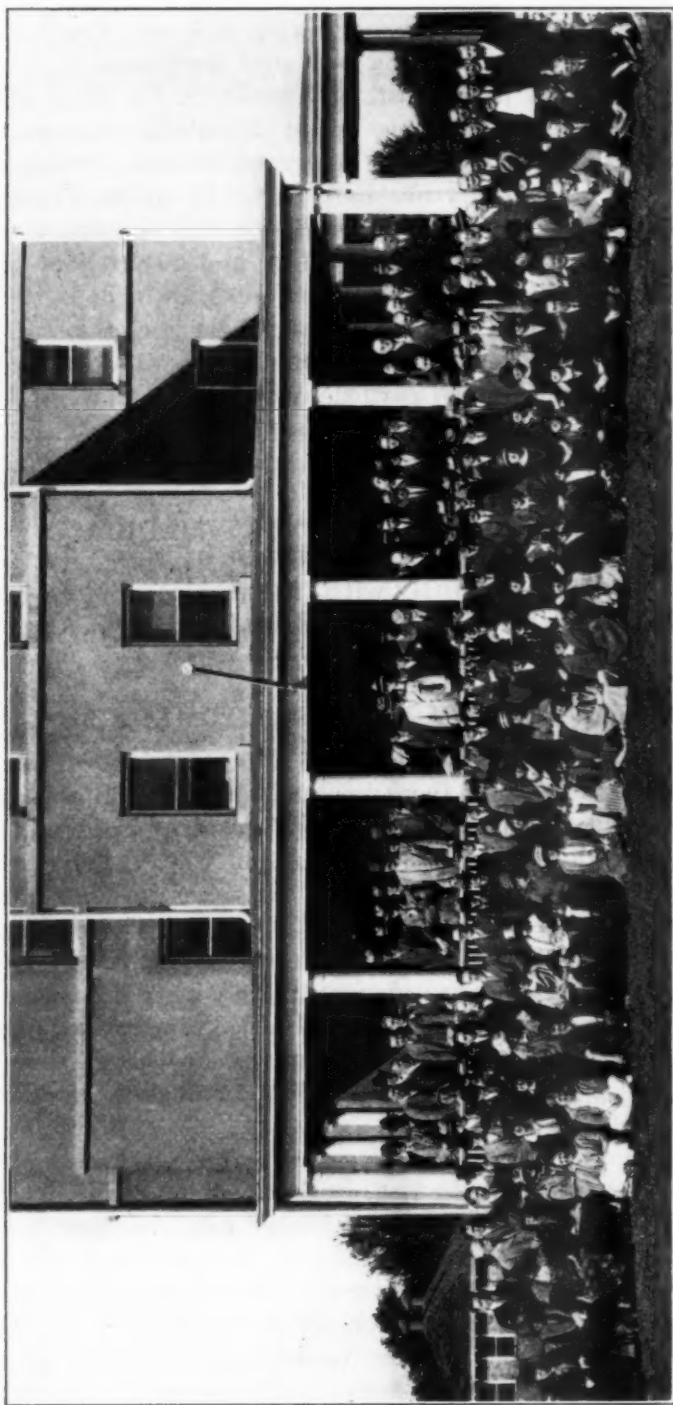
Dr. E. A. Bruce, pathologist, of Agassiz, in his usual able manner, told the meeting the latest knowledge concerning "Septicemia Hemorrhagica." A very good discussion resulted, in which practically every one took part. In addition to the members present, there were by invitation also present, Dean Clement, Professors King, Davis, Hare and Skelton, of the University, and also Mr. F. Winston, of Huntingdon. The meeting was considered a great success and the Secretary trusts that during the forthcoming year that members will do all they can for the Association and particularly boost the A. V. M. A. meeting to be held at Portland in 1925.

W. GRAHAM GILLAM, *Secretary and Registrar.*

**HUDSON VALLEY VETERINARY MEDICAL  
ASSOCIATION  
Jointly with the  
NEW YORK COUNTY VETERINARY MEDICAL  
ASSOCIATION  
and the  
HUDSON COUNTY VETERINARY MEDICAL  
ASSOCIATION**

The day was bright and there was that tang in the air that one expects in the early autumn. It was on September 24th and the occasion was the meeting of the Hudson Valley Veterinary Medical Association, at Pearl River, New York. They were joined by the members of the New York County Veterinary Association and the Hudson County Veterinary Medical Association, the meeting being one of more than ordinary importance. Veterinarians had, in many cases, been driving for several hours. The cars were parked and they gathered together in a spacious hall placed at their disposal by the Lederle Antitoxin Laboratories.

Dr. C. Henry Doepel, the president, called the meeting to order and stated that at the last meeting, held in Albany, it was decided to hold the next meeting jointly with the New York County Veterinary Medical Association at the Lederle Antitoxin Laboratories. Through the courtesy of extending an invitation to the Association, it was unanimously decided to hold the September meeting at the Lederle Antitoxin Laboratories, Pearl River, N. Y. Great interest was manifested in this meeting,



Joint meeting of the Hudson Valley Veterinary Medical Association, New York County Veterinary Medical Association and the Hudson County Veterinary Medical Association, at the Lederle Antitoxin Laboratories, Pearl River, New York, Sept. 24, 1924.

more than 100 veterinarians attending and 50 of them being accompanied by ladies.

After the usual business arrangements were completed, Dr. Doepel very graciously handed the gavel to Dr. Eichhorn who was the host for the day of the joint meeting. Dr. Eichhorn had prepared an excellent program and first introduced Dr. W. Reid Blair, Assistant to the Director of the New York Zoological Gardens, who read a paper on the "Feeding, Medication and Surgical Treatment of Wild Animals." It is doubtful whether veterinarians at any time have had the opportunity of listening to a more interesting paper on this particular subject. The outline gave in detail the many species that must be provided for and the great variety of items that were required to maintain the vast family under his care, which comprises animals as widely different as the bird weighing a fraction of an ounce to a hippopotamus or elephant weighing several tons.

Dr. Blair was followed by Dr. Maurice C. Hall, Senior Zoologist of the Bureau of Animal Industry, Washington, D. C. Dr. Hall's subject was "The Treatment of Parasitic Infestations of Small Animals." Dr. Hall's reputation as a zoologist, especially through his interest in parasites of domestic animals, is well known to every veterinarian. Those attending were treated to a splendid informal address by Dr. Hall which was especially valuable inasmuch as it dealt with the subject of parasitism in small animals in a very practical manner. Dr. Hall discussed the indications for anthelmintics for various types of parasites, their contra-indications in the different infectious and debilitating diseases, and the method of administration of the anthelmintics.

Dr. S. Kondo, of the Ministry of Agriculture Laboratories of Japan, who was an invited guest, greatly added to the attraction of the day by presenting a paper on "The Prophylactic Vaccination against Rabies in Japan." Dr. Kondo, who has been investigating this subject for the past seven years, presented the results of prophylactic vaccination in Japan. He stated that over 200,000 dogs have been vaccinated with splendid results and expressed his belief that it will be possible to control rabies by such prophylactic vaccination in Japan.

The most interesting point brought out by Dr. Kondo was the fact that more recently the rabies vaccine for prophylactic purposes is prepared in Japan from dogs. This change was undertaken as a result of the investigations conducted by Dr. Kondo who established the fact that rabies vaccine prepared from dogs

has various advantages; one being that the occasional reactions which follow in dogs, after the administration of rabies vaccine prepared from rabbits, are entirely avoided when the vaccine is prepared from dogs. Furthermore, that the cost of the vaccine is also materially reduced inasmuch as the yield from dogs is materially greater than from rabbits. He stated that the practical experience with the rabies vaccine prepared from dogs in Japan has proved very satisfactory and up to date many thousand dogs have been vaccinated with such vaccine.

The meeting drew to a close and it was time for luncheon, when the gathering repaired to the spacious lunch-room where an excellent repast was served.

Immediately after luncheon a group picture was taken, which shows over one hundred and fifty in attendance—by far the largest gathering ever held by the Hudson Valley Veterinary Medical Association. Groups were then formed and these groups, each headed by a leader, were conducted through the various portions of the manufacturing plant.

Special demonstrations were arranged, the principal features being the demonstration of the preparation of tuberculins, beginning from the inoculation of the culture media until the final products are obtained. In other departments clinical cases of hemorrhagic septicemia and blackleg were demonstrated, together with autopsies on these animals. Also rabies in various animals was shown.

The members were especially interested in blood transfusion, reinjection of blood corpuscles, the bleeding of horses and many other features which are incidental to the production of biological products in laboratories. Those in attendance expressed great appreciation for the most instructive program which was planned and arranged by Dr. Adolph Eichhorn.

WM. HENRY KELLY, *Sec.-Treas.*

### BUREAU TRANSFERS

Dr. C. T. Snyder (K. C. V. C. '14), from Ottawa, Ill., to Sidney, Ohio, in charge of meat inspection work.

Dr. G. W. Ornduff (K.C.V.C. '10), from Madison, Wis., to Lincoln, Nebr., on tuberculosis eradication work.

Dr. Jas. W. Huston (K.C.V.C. '18), from Des Moines, Iowa, to Lincoln, Nebr., on tuberculosis eradication work.

Dr. J. R. Aufente (U.S.C.V.S. '06), from Altoona, Pa., to Moultrie, Ga., in charge of meat inspection work.

Dr. G. F. Cole (U.P. '02), from Moultrie, Ga., to Atlanta, Ga., in charge of meat inspection work.

Dr. H. W. Hawley (Chi. '91), from Los Angeles, Cal., to Portland, Ore., on meat inspection work.

## NECROLOGY

### DUNCAN McEACHRAN

Dr. Duncan McNab McEachran died October 13, 1924, at Ormsby Grange, Ormstown, Quebec, as a result of an attack of angina pectoris. He was in his 83rd year, and had been in poor health for about two years. Dr. McEachran was elected to honorary membership in the A. V. M. A. in 1878, and was the oldest member on the honorary roll at the time of his death.

Dr. McEachran was the last of the pioneer veterinary educators in America, his name usually being associated with such men as Alexander Liautard, Andrew Smith, James Law, and Henry J. Detmers. Although Dr. McEachran had not been engaged in active educational or control work for over twenty years, both Canada and the United States have profited greatly from the valuable services he rendered, in his pioneer work in Canada, in connection with veterinary education and sanitary control measures.

At a special joint meeting of the Council of the Veterinary School of the University of Montreal and the Board of Governors of the College of Veterinary Surgeons of the Province of Quebec, held October 14, 1924, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

"This meeting has learned with deep regret of the death of Dr. Duncan McEachran, F. R. C. V. S., D. V. S., LL. D., professor emeritus of McGill University, honorary member of the College of Veterinary Surgeons of the Province of Quebec, and wish to extend to the family of deceased its very sincere sympathies in their sad bereavement.

"It is the feeling of this meeting that, through the death of Dr. McEachran, the profession has suffered the irreparable loss of a member whose efficient work was performed at a time when science and the country most urgently needed the help of men of wide vision and ability. Furthermore, this meeting feels that Dr. Duncan McEachran's endeavors in the interest of the profession will stand out as a monument to the memory of this distinguished scholar, whose high ideals should set a goal for those who will benefit by his immense achievement for generations to come.

"That copy of this resolution be sent to family of deceased and the press of Montreal and Toronto."

It would require many pages to set forth, in a proper way, the many accomplishments of Dr. McEachran and the honors which came to him later. A full biographical sketch of Dr. McEachran was included in an address by Dr. V. A. Moore, published in the JOURNAL, February, 1922.

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**HERBERT F. PALMER**

Dr. Herbert F. Palmer, of Brooklyn, Mich., died at the Foote Hospital, Jackson, Mich., Sunday, Oct. 7, 1924, following an operation for appendicitis the day previous. Dr. Palmer had been in failing health for more than a year, but seemed to be improving. Three days before his death, he suffered from an attack of appendicitis. An operation was performed, but his weakened heart was unable to withstand the shock of the operation.

Born, May 16, 1869, at Napoleon, Mich., he successively attended the public schools, Michigan Agricultural College, and the Detroit Veterinary College, receiving his veterinary degree from the latter institution in 1894. Dr. Palmer soon entered the employ of Parke, Davis & Company, at Detroit; later the Abbott Alkaloidal Company, at Chicago; then H. K. Mulford Company, at Philadelphia; and a few years ago joined the Goshen Laboratories, at Goshen, N. Y., as vice-president and sales manager.

Dr. Palmer joined the A. V. M. A. in 1902, and was a familiar figure at many of the conventions, which he attended as representative of the various firms with which he had connections. He was a member of the Michigan State Veterinary Medical Association, and served as secretary, 1920-21. He had made his home at Brooklyn, Mich., since 1916, and for two years was president of the village. He was a member of the Masonic order and of the Eastern Star, and was active in both civic and church work. Dr. Palmer is survived by his widow and two sons, one of whom, Lynn C., is a veterinarian.

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**ROBERT P. MOODY**

Dr. Robert P. Moody died at his beautiful and famous home, "Rosemont," near Maysville, Ky., Sept. 30, 1924, after an illness of a year.

Born near Orangeburg, Ky., April 19, 1871, he attended and later taught in the common schools, at Chatham, Ky. His veterinary training was received at the Indiana Veterinary College, having been graduated with the class of 1911.

Dr. Moody joined the A. V. M. A. in 1911. He was a member of the Kentucky Veterinary Medical Association, of the I. O. O. F., and was prominent in church work. Dr. Moody

practiced at Maysville for thirteen years, and was highly respected by everybody with whom he came in contact. As stated in the local press, "He hid behind no veil of pretense but was himself, everywhere, all the time." He is survived by his widow, one son, and one brother.

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**CHARLES S. MOORE**

Dr. Charles S. Moore, of Danvers, Mass., was found dead in his office, August 21, 1924. Circumstances rather pointed to self-inflicted death. He was a graduate of the New York College of Veterinary Surgeons, class of 1891. He joined the A. V. M. A. in 1905.

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**FRANK SCOTT**

Dr. Frank Scott, who practiced for many years at Oxford, Ind., died at his home in West Lafayette, Ind., Sept. 14, 1924, after a lingering illness.

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**WILLARD W. LOW**

Dr. Willard W. Low, of Charlottesville, Ind., died Sept. 19, 1924, at the age of 76. He had practiced in Hancock and Henry Counties for more than 40 years.

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**E. W. EMERY**

Dr. E. W. Emery, of Greenfield, Ohio, died Sept. 22, 1924, after suffering from declining health for several years. He was a member of the Knights of Pythias, the Eagles, and several other fraternal orders.

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**BERNARD H. RAWL**

Mr. Bernard H. Rawl, formerly Chief of the Dairy Division (1909-1921) and assistant chief of the Bureau of Animal Industry (1918-1921), died at Berkeley, Calif., September 24, 1924, following several operations. He was in his 49th year and, at the time of his death, held the position of assistant general manager of the Golden State Milk Products Company.

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## MARRIAGES

Dr. Harry W. Brown (O. S. U. '02) of Columbus, Ohio, to Mrs. Margaret Elliott Bouis, of Cincinnati, Ohio, May 24, 1924.

Dr. Myron G. Fincher (Corn. '20), of Ithaca, N. Y., to Miss Evelyn N. Davis, of Haddonfield, N. J., June 28, 1924, at Haddonfield, N. J.

Dr. Floyd S. Ratts (K. S. A. C. '22), of Sioux City, Iowa, to Miss Mable Irene Vincent, of Sterling, Kans., July 18, 1924, at Sterling, Kans.

Dr. Sivert Eriksen (K. S. A. C. '20), of Mountain Grove, Mo., to Miss Faye Walker, of Ash Grove, Mo., August 16, 1924, at Ash Grove, Mo.

Dr. Clarence N. Bramer (Corn. '23) to Mrs. Edith Tree, at Buffalo, N. Y., October 15, 1924.

## BIRTHS

To Dr. and Mrs. J. Walter McCullough, of Hanover, Pa., a daughter, Marian Louise, June 10, 1924.

To Dr. and Mrs. L. A. Howell, of Silver Lake, Kans., a son, Leland Allison, Jr., June 22, 1924.

To Dr. and Mrs. E. A. Tunnick, of Urbana, Ill., a daughter, Amy Elizabeth, June 29, 1924.

To Dr. and Mrs. Edward Records, of Reno, Nevada, a daughter, Ruth Viola, August 22, 1924.

To Dr. and Mrs. C. J. Gillespie, of Heron Lake, Minn., a daughter, Harriet Elizabeth, Sept. 1, 1924.

To Dr. and Mrs. H. M. Springer, of Chicago, Ill., a daughter, Alice Marie, Oct. 17, 1924.

## PERSONALS

Dr. William E. Muldoon (Corn. '13) has located at Peru, Ind.

Dr. Fred Von Kaenel (O. S. U. '24) has located at Bucyrus, Ohio.

Dr. K. H. Beyer (Chi. '13) has built a new hospital at Henderson, Ky.

Dr. Warner Sidener (Ind. '09) has removed from Potomac, Ill., to Milford, Ill.

Dr. Chas. N. Alkire (Chi. '11), formerly of Sidell, Ill., has located at Potomac, Ill.

Dr. M. C. Fitzwater (Gr. Rap. '06), of Lawrence, Mich., has removed to Flora, Ind.

Dr. M. Grootes (Chi. '14) has removed from Hansen, Idaho, to Twin Falls, same state.

Dr. L. P. Miller (Iowa '24), formerly at Lakota, Iowa, is now at Buffalo Center, Iowa.

Dr. N. E. Christenberry (Ind. '23), formerly of Indianapolis, has established himself at Peru, Ind.

Dr. Leonard L. Dunn (Iowa '24), formerly at Le Mars, Iowa, has removed to Harrisburg, S. Dak.

Dr. Guillermo Fajardo (O. S. U. '22) will represent the Pitman-Moore Company in the Argentine.

Dr. C. E. Clayton (Amer. V. C. '93) gives his new address as: 150 W. 106th St., New York, N. Y.

Dr. H. G. Ricker (U. P. '20) has taken over the practice of the late Dr. M. P. Fiedler, at Millheim, Pa.

Dr. J. A. Bogue (K. S. A. C. '21), of Lawrence, Kans., in remitting his dues, writes: "Practice is good."

Dr. John J. Martin (U. S. C. V. S. '17), formerly of Irvington, N. J., is now at 493 Clinton Ave., Newark, N. J.

Dr. V. A. Grant (Ont. '24) has taken over the practice of Dr. L. A. Mosher (Mich. '15), at Independence, Iowa.

Dr. T. H. Richards (Ont. '01) has been transferred from Toronto to Niagara Falls, Ont. Address 169 Second Avenue.

Dr. W. A. Young (N. Y.-Amer. '00) has been appointed Judge at the Fox Show to be held in Minneapolis this month.

Dr. A. L. Howard (Iowa '15) has removed from Ames, Iowa, to Council Bluffs, Iowa. Address: 432 E. Washington Ave.

Dr. F. J. Dickman (Chi. '12) has been re-appointed County Veterinarian for Jo Daviess County, Ill., at a salary of \$4000.

Dr. M. F. Douce (Chi. '99), of Marion, Ohio, has returned from an extended trip through California and other points of interest.

Dr. Arthur A. McMurray (O. S. U. '24), who was located at Winnebago, Ill., has accepted a state position in North Carolina.

Dr. Dorsey A. Sanders (K. S. A. C. '23) has been appointed assistant professor of veterinary science at the University of Kentucky.

Dr. E. W. Weber (Wash. S. C. '20), formerly of San Francisco, is now located at Hanford, Cal., with the State Dept. of Agriculture.

Dr. G. A. Scott (Ont. '86), of Waterloo, Iowa, is reported to have disposed of his practice and will retire to California on account of ill health.

Dr. E. M. Nighbert (Ont. '94), of Queen City, Mo., was a recent visitor to Mr. Sterling, Ill., where he practiced about twenty-five years ago.

Dr. W. E. Dodd (K. C. V. C. '18), who has been located at Boise, Idaho, is now at Marshalltown, Iowa. Address: c/o 203 N. Second Avenue.

Dr. W. M. Robertson (T. H. '18), formerly with the B. A. I., at National Stock Yards, Ill., has resigned and entered private practice at Piper City, Ill.

Dr. R. S. Montgomery (K. C. V. C. '17), of Taylorville, Ill., has been re-engaged by the Board of Supervisors as County Veterinarian for Christian County.

Dr. J. W. Van Vliet (K. S. A. C. '22) has been appointed assistant professor of veterinary science at the South Dakota State College of Agriculture, at Brookings.

Dr. Frank E. Kling (Ind. '11) has given up his practice at Peru, Ind., to engage in the automobile sales business. Dr. Kling is a former city councilman of Peru.

Dr. Vern H. Cooper (Ind. '15), who has practiced at Kempton, Ind., for nine years, has removed to Tipton, Ind., to take over the practice of the late Dr. Kigin.

Dr. J. J. Frey (K. S. A. C. '14) has been appointed Chief of the Bureau of Dairy Control in the California State Department of Agriculture, a position just recently created.

Dr. O. Augspurger (St. Jos. '08), formerly of Chicago, Ill., took up the duties of County Veterinarian for Winnebago County, Ill., July 1, 1924, with headquarters at Rockford.

Dr. Norman Beaver (Ont. '14), who has been stationed at the Canadian Packing Company, Hull, Que., is now at the Health of Animals Branch, Dept., of Agr., Ottawa, Ont.

Dr. John R. Berggren (Chi. '13), of New Richmond, Wis., who joined the A. V. M. A., at Des Moines recently, writes: "Here is hoping that next year will bring 200 or more new members."

Dr. H. P. Zimmerman (McK. '10), of Havana, Ill., has been chosen for the position of County Veterinarian for Logan County, Ill., at a salary of \$3600. His headquarters will be at Lincoln, Ill.

Dr. L. B. Sholl (Corn. '23) has accepted a position in the Department of Pathology, Division of Veterinary Medicine, Michigan Agricultural College, East Lansing, Mich. He will be associated with Dr. E. T. Hallman.

Dr. Frank J. Muecke (Ind. '01), of Indianapolis, Ind., was prevented from attending the recent meeting in Des Moines by reason of the fact that he had to attend the annual encampment of the Indiana National Guard, 38th Division, at Camp Knox, Ky.

Dr. Benj. D. Pierce (Mont. '81), of Springfield, Mass., who was conspicuous by his absence at the Des Moines meeting, underwent an operation for a strangulated hernia, in September. He made a splendid recovery and is again enjoying life as usual, according to a report from a reliable source.

Dr. Lester H. Howard (Amer. V. C. '82), Commissioner, Department of Animal Industry, Boston, Mass., who has been confined to the hospital for several months, is much improved in health and is now able to be at his office for a short time each day. Dr. Howard has been a member of the A. V. M. A. for 42 years and is the oldest living ex-vice-president of the Association.

Dr. Harry W. Jakeman (U. P. '09) of Boston, Mass., delivered an address, October 6, 1924, before the Massachusetts Central Health Council, on "The Relation of Modern Veterinary Science to Human Health." The Council is made up of representatives from all the medical and allied organizations connected with public health problems. Dr. Jakeman and Dr. E. W. Babson (Harvard '97), of Gloucester, Mass., represent the Massachusetts Veterinary Association in the Council. The opportunity for them to give the veterinary profession considerable publicity through this connection is apparent.

